

MANUAL

FOR THE



GENERAL COURT

1969-70

CALENDAR 1969

JANUARY

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..

FEBRUARY

..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MARCH

..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	..	..	..	..	..

APRIL

..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	..	..	..

MAY

..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

JUNE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	..	..	..	..	..

JULY

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	..	..

AUGUST

..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	..	..	..	..	..	..

SEPTEMBER

..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCTOBER

..	..	..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..

NOVEMBER

..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	..	..	..	..	..	..

DECEMBER

..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	..	..	..

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

A MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF THE

GENERAL COURT

FOR

1969-1970

*Prepared under Section 11 of Chapter 5 of the General Laws,
as most recently amended by Chapter 295 of the Acts of 1947*

BY

NORMAN L. PIDGEON, CLERK OF THE SENATE

AND

WALLACE C. MILLS, CLERK OF THE HOUSE



BOSTON

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS

32 DERNE STREET

1969

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS

JAN 13 1970

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

MASS. OFFICIALS

Mass

1969-70

B

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Declaration of Independence	1
Constitution of the United States of America	9
Constitution for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	39
Executive Department	160
Legislative Department	167
Districts, Congressional, Councillor, Senatorial and Representative	201
The State House, Seal of the Commonwealth, etc.	245
Statistics, State, Post Office, County	279
Rules:	
Of the Senate	325
Of the House of Representatives	357
Joint, of the Two Branches	401
Index	435

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS
ASSEMBLED.

[July 4, 1776.]

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these

Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither

swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our People.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become

the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, therefore, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of

Divine Providence. We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK,

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIPPLE,

MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,

ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island, etc.

STEP. HOPKINS,

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,

WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,

FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHD. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON,
FRAS. HOPKINSON,

JOHN HART,
ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJA. FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEO. CLYMER,

JAS. SMITH,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEO. ROSS.

Delaware.

CESAR RODNEY,
GEO. READ,

THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WM. PACA,

THOS. STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL of
Carrollton.

*Declaration of Independence.**Virginia.*

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
TH JEFFERSON,
BENJA. HARRISON,

THOS. NELSON, jr.,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina.

WM. HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,

JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOS. HEYWARD, junr.,

THOMAS LYNCH, junr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,

GEO. WALTON.

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY. — [*Jour. Cong., vol. I, p. 396.*]

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREAMBLE.

Objects of the Constitution

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Legislative powers, in whom vested. Page 13.

SECT. 2. House of representatives, how and by whom chosen — Qualifications of a representative — Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned — Census — Vacancies to be filled — Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment. 13, 14.

SECT. 3. Senators, how and by whom chosen — How classified — Vacancies, how filled — Qualifications of a Senator — President of the Senate, his right to vote — President *pro tem.* and other officers of Senate, how chosen — Power to try impeachments — When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside — Sentence. 14, 15.

SECT. 4. Times, &c., of holding elections, how prescribed — One session in each year. 15.

SECT. 5. Membership — Quorum — Adjournments — Rules — Power to punish or expel — Journal — Time of adjournment limited, unless, &c. 15, 16.

SECT. 6. Compensation — Privileges — Disqualification in certain cases. 16.

SECT. 7. House to originate all revenue bills — Veto — Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, &c. — Bill not returned in ten days — Provision as to all orders, &c. except, &c. 16, 17.

SECT. 8. Powers of Congress. 17, 18.

SECT. 9. Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons — *Habeas corpus* — Bills of attainder, &c. — Taxes, how apportioned — No export duty — No commercial preferences — No money drawn from treasury, unless, &c. — No titular nobility — Officers not to receive presents, unless, &c. 18, 19.

SECT. 10. States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers. 19.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. President and Vice-President, their term of office — Electors of President and Vice-President, number, and how appointed — Electors to vote on same day — Qualifications of President — On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, &c. — President's compensation — His oath. 19-21.

SECT. 2. President to be commander-in-chief — He may require opinion of, &c., and may pardon — Treaty-making power — Nomination of certain officers — When President may fill vacancies. 21, 22.

SECT. 3. President shall communicate to Congress — He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case, &c.; shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers. 22.

SECT. 4. All civil officers forfeited for certain crimes. 22.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Judicial power — Tenure — Compensation. 22.

SECT. 2. Judicial power, to what cases it extends — Original jurisdiction of supreme court — Appellate — Trial by jury, except, &c. — Trial, where. 22, 23.

SECT. 3. Treason defined — Proof of — Punishment of. 23.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Credit to be given to public acts, &c., of every State. 23.

SECT. 2. Privileges of citizens of each State — Fugitives from justice to be delivered up — Persons held to service, having escaped, to be delivered up. 23.

SECT. 3. Admission of new States — Power of Congress over territory and other property. 24.

SECT. 4. Republican form of government guaranteed — Each State to be protected. 24.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended — Proviso. 24.

ARTICLE VI.

Certain debts, &c., adopted — Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States — Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken — No religious test. 24, 25.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification necessary to establish Constitution. 25.

AMENDMENTS.

I. — Religious establishment prohibited — Freedom of speech, of the press, and right to petition. 25.

II. — Right to keep and bear arms. 25.

III. — No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, &c. 25.

IV. — Right of search and seizure regulated. 25.

- V. — Provisions concerning prosecutions, trials, and punishments — Private property not to be taken for public use, without, &c. 26.
- VI. — Further provisions respecting criminal prosecutions. 26.
- VII. — Right of trial by jury secured. 26.
- VIII. — Bail, fines, and punishments. 26.
- IX. — Rule of construction. 26.
- X. — Same subject. 26.
- XI. — Same subject. 26.
- XII. — Manner of choosing President and Vice-President. 27.
- XIII. — Slavery abolished. 28.
- XIV. — Citizenship defined — Apportionment of representatives — Persons engaged in rebellion excluded from office — Debts of United States, and of States contracted during the rebellion. 28.
- XV. — Right of citizenship not to be abridged. 29.
- XVI. — Congress may tax incomes without apportionment or regard to census. 29.
- XVII. — Senators, number, term, qualification of electors, filling of vacancies. 29.
- XVIII. — Manufacture, sale, transportation and exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes prohibited. 30.
- XIX. — Right to vote not to be denied or abridged on account of sex. 30.
- XX. — Terms of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives — Time for assembling of Congress — Filling of vacancy in case of failure of President-elect to qualify, through death or otherwise. 30.
- XXI. — Art. XVIII repealed. Interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors regulated. 31.
- XXII. — President, election limited to two terms. 31.
- XXIII. — District of Columbia, Presidential electors. 36.
- XXIV. — Elimination of poll tax as prerequisite to right to vote. 36.

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECT. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the

several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

* Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. 3. † [The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; † [and if

* See Section 2 of Fourteenth Amendment.

† See Seventeenth Amendment.

vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECT. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

* [The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.]

SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

* See Twentieth Amendment.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such

cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. 8. The congress shall have power—to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;—to borrow money on the credit of the United States;—to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;—to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;—to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;—to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;—to establish post offices and post roads;—to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;—to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;—to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;—to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;—to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;—to provide and maintain a navy;—to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;—to provide

for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;— to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;— to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings;— and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECT. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECT. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:—

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

*[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president

* See Twelfth Amendment.

of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;— to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;— to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;— to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;— to controversies between two or more states;— between a state and citizens of another state;— between citizens of different states;— between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No persons

shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SECT. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES
IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF,

The Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses

against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate;— the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;— the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the

house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII. SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XIV. SECT. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and

vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SECT. 3. No person shall be a senator, or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States, nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ART. XV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECT. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived,

without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ART. XVII.* The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

†[ART. XVIII. SECT. 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.]

ART. XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XX. SECT. 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and

* "In lieu of the first paragraph of section three of article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies." *Repealed*

† Repealed. See Twenty-first Amendment.

the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SECT. 2. * The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such persons shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECT. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECT. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECT. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ART. XXI. SECT. 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for de-

* "In lieu of the second paragraph of section 4 of article I of the constitution of the United States."

livery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ART. XXII. SECT. 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

SECT. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

ART. XXIII. SECT. 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

SECT. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XXIV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be

denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

SECT. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XXV. SECT 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

SECT. 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

SECT. 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

SECT. 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within

twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

[NOTE. The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz.: By convention of *Delaware*, December 7, 1787; *Pennsylvania*, December 12, 1787; *New Jersey*, December 18, 1787; *Georgia*, January 2, 1788; *Connecticut*, January 9, 1788; *Massachusetts*, February 6, 1788; *Maryland*, April 28, 1788; *South Carolina*, May 23, 1788; *New Hampshire*, June 21, 1788; *Virginia*, June 26, 1788; *New York*, July 26, 1788; *North Carolina*, November 21, 1789; *Rhode Island*, May 29, 1790.

The first ten amendments were proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states on December 15, 1791. Subsequently they were ratified by Massachusetts on March 2, 1939.

The eleventh amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The twelfth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the eighth congress, December 12, 1803, and was ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25 of the same year.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-eighth congress on February 1, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The fourteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-ninth congress, on June 16, 1866.

On July 20, 1868, the secretary of state of the United States issued his certificate, setting out that it appeared by official documents on file in the department of state that said amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Connecticut*, *New Hampshire*, *Tennessee*, *New Jersey*, *Oregon*, *Vermont*, *New York*, *Ohio*, *Illinois*, *West Virginia*, *Kansas*, *Maine*, *Nevada*, *Missouri*, *Indiana*, *Minnesota*, *Rhode Island*, *Wisconsin*, *Pennsylvania*, *Michigan*, *Massachusetts*, *Nebraska* and *Iowa*, and by newly established bodies avowing themselves to be and acting as the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas*; *Florida*, *North Carolina*, *Louisiana*, *South Carolina* and *Alabama*;

that the legislatures of *Ohio* and *New Jersey* had since passed resolutions withdrawing the consent of those states to said amendment; that the whole number of states in the United States was thirty-seven, that the twenty-three states first above named and the six states next above named together, constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states, and certifying that if the resolutions of *Ohio* and *New Jersey*, ratifying said amendment were still in force, notwithstanding their subsequent resolutions, then said amendment had been ratified and so become valid as part of the constitution.

On July 21, 1868, congress passed a resolution reciting that the amendment had been ratified by *Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina* and *Louisiana*, being three-fourths of the several states of the Union, and declaring said fourteenth article to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and making it the duty of the secretary of state to duly promulgate it as such.

On July 28, 1868, the secretary of state issued his certificate, reciting the above resolution, and stating that official notice had been received at the department of state that action had been taken by the legislatures of the states in relation to said amendment, as follows: "It was ratified in A.D. 1866, by *Connecticut*, June 30; *New Hampshire*, July 7; *Tennessee*, July 19; *Oregon*, September 19; *Vermont*, November 9. In A.D. 1867, by *New York*, January 10; *Illinois*, January 15; *West Virginia*, January 16; *Kansas*, January 18; *Maine*, January 19; *Nevada*, January 22; *Missouri*, January 26; *Indiana*, January 29; *Minnesota*, February 1; *Rhode Island*, February 7; *Wisconsin*, February 13; *Pennsylvania*, February 13; *Michigan*, February 15; *Massachusetts*, March 20; *Nebraska*, June 15. In A.D. 1868 by *Iowa*, April 3; *Arkansas*, April 6; *Florida*, June 9; *Louisiana*, July 9; and *Alabama* July 13.

"It was first ratified and the ratification subsequently withdrawn by *New Jersey*, ratified September 11, 1866, withdrawn April, 1868; *Ohio*, ratified January 11, 1867, and withdrawn January, 1868.

It was first rejected and then ratified by *Georgia*, rejected November 13, 1866, ratified July 21, 1868; *North Carolina*, rejected December 4, 1866, ratified July 4, 1868; *South Carolina*, rejected December 20, 1866, ratified July 9, 1868.

"It was rejected by *Texas*, November 1, 1866; *Virginia*, January 9 1867; *Kentucky*, January 10, 1867; *Delaware*, February 7, 1867; and *Maryland*, March 23, 1867."

And on said July 28, 1868, and in execution of the act proposing the amendment and of the concurrent resolution of congress above mentioned and in pursuance thereof, the secretary of state directed that said amendment to the constitution be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and certified that it had been adopted in the manner above specified by the states named in said resolution, and that it "has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

Subsequently, it was ratified by *Virginia*, October 8, 1869, by *Georgia*, again, February 2, 1870, and by *Texas*, February 18, 1870.

The fifteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the fortieth congress on February 27, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the constitutional number of states and to have "become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution of the United States."

The sixteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-first congress, at its first session, in 1909. On February 25, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware and Wyoming*, in all thirty-six; and further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States; and, further, that it appeared from official documents on file in the department that the legislatures of *New Jersey and New Mexico* had passed resolutions ratifying the said proposed amendment. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The seventeenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-second congress, at its second session, in 1912. On May 31, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin*; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The eighteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-fifth congress, at its second session, in 1917. On January 29, 1919, the acting secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming*; and, further,

that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The nineteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-sixth congress, at its first session, in 1919. On August 26, 1920, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming*; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twentieth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its first session, in 1931. On February 6, 1933, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming*; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted more than the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-first amendment was proposed to conventions of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its second session, in 1933. On December 5, 1933, the acting secretary of state made proclamation that, from official notices received at the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by conventions in the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming*; and, further, that the states wherein conventions had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-second amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the eightieth congress, at its first session, in 1947. On March 1, 1951, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming*; and, further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."]

The twenty-third amendment was proposed by Congress on June 16, 1960. On April 3, 1961, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming*; and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-fourth amendment was proposed by Congress on August 27, 1962. On February 4, 1964, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin*; and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-fifth amendment was proposed by Congress on January 6, 1965. On February 23, 1967, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming*; and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

PREAMBLE.

Objects of government — Body politic, how formed — Its nature.
Page 48.

PART THE FIRST.

Declaration of Rights.

ARTICLE 1. Equality and natural rights of all men. 51.

ART. 2. Right and duty of public religious worship. 51.

ART. 3. Legislature empowered to compel provision for public worship — Legislature to enjoin attendance — Exclusive right of electing religious teachers secured — Option as to whom parochial taxes may be paid, unless, etc. — All denominations equally protected — Subordination of one sect to another prohibited. 51.

ART. 4. Right of self-government secured. 52.

ART. 5. Accountability of all officers, etc. 52.

ART. 6. Services rendered to the public being the only title to peculiar privileges, hereditary offices are absurd and unnatural. 53.

ART. 7. Objects of government; right of people to institute and change it. 53.

ART. 8. Right of people to secure rotation in office. 53.

ART. 9. All, having the qualifications prescribed, equally eligible to office. 53.

ART. 10. Right of protection and duty of contribution correlative — Taxation founded on consent — Private property not to be taken for public uses without, etc. 53.

ART. 11. Remedies, by recourse to the law, to be free, complete and prompt. 54.

ART. 12. Prosecutions regulated — Right to trial by jury in criminal cases, except, etc. 54.

ART. 13. Crimes to be proved in the vicinity. 54.

ART. 14. Right of search and seizure regulated. 55.

ART. 15. Right to trial by jury sacred, except, etc. 55.

ART. 16. Liberty of the press. 55 [Annulled. See Amendments. Art. 77.]

ART. 17. Right to keep and bear arms — Standing armies dangerous — Military power subordinate to civil. 55.

ART. 18. Moral qualifications for office — Moral obligations of law-givers and magistrates. 55.

ART. 19. Right of people to assemble peaceably, to instruct representatives and to petition legislature. 56.

ART. 20. Power to suspend the laws or their execution. 56.

ART. 21. Freedom of debate, etc., and reason thereof. 56.

ART. 22. Frequent sessions, and objects thereof. 56.

ART. 23. No tax without consent. 56.

ART. 24. *Ex post facto* laws prohibited. 56.

ART. 25. Legislature not to convict of reason, etc. 57.

ART. 26. Excessive bail or fines, and cruel punishments, prohibited. 57.

ART. 27. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, etc. 57.

ART. 28. Citizens exempt from law-martial, unless, etc. 57.

ART. 29. Judges of supreme judicial court — Tenure of their office — Salaries. 57.

ART. 30. Separation of legislative, executive and judicial departments. 57.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

Title of body politic. 58.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

The General Court.

ARTICLE 1. Legislative department. 58.

ART. 2. Governor's veto — Bill or resolve may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding — Bill or resolve not returned within five days to be law. 58.

ART. 3. General court may constitute judicatories, courts of record, etc. — Courts, etc., may administer oaths. 59.

ART. 4. General court may enact laws, etc., not repugnant to the constitution; may provide for the election or appointment of officers; prescribe their duties; impose taxes, duties and excises, to be disposed of for defence, protection, etc. — Valuation of estates once in ten years, at least, while, etc. 59.

SECTION II.

Senate.

ARTICLE 1. Senate, number and by whom elected — Counties to be districts, until, etc. 62.

ART. 2. Manner and time of choosing senators and councillors — Word "inhabitant" defined — Selectmen to preside at town meetings — Return of votes — Inhabitants of unincorporated plantations, who pay state taxes may vote — Plantation meetings — Assessors to notify, etc. 62.

ART. 3. Governor and council to examine and count votes, and issue summonses. 64.

ART. 4. Senate to be final judge of elections, etc., of its own members — Vacancies, how filled. 64.

ART. 5. Qualifications of a senator. 65.

ART. 6. Not to adjourn more than two days. 65.

ART. 7. Shall choose its officers and establish its rules. 65.

ART. 8. Shall try all impeachments — Oath — Limitation of sentence. 65.

ART. 9. Quorum. 66.

SECTION III.

House of Representatives.

ARTICLE 1. Representation of the people. 66.

ART. 2. Representatives, by whom chosen — Proviso as to towns having less than 150 ratable polls — Towns liable to fine in case, etc. — Expenses of travelling to and from the general court, how paid. 66.

ART. 3. Qualifications of a representative. 67.

ART. 4. Qualifications of a voter. 67.

ART. 5. Representatives, when chosen. 67.

ART. 6. House alone can impeach. 67.

ART. 7. House to originate all money bills. 67.

ART. 8. Not to adjourn more than two days. 68.

ART. 9. Quorum. 68.

ART. 10. To judge of returns, etc., of its own members; to choose its officers and establish its rules, etc. — May punish for certain offences — Privileges of members. 68.

ART. 11. Senate and Governor and council may punish — General limitation — Trial may be by committee, or otherwise. 68.

CHAPTER II.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

Governor.

ARTICLE 1. Governor — His title. 69.

ART. 2. To be chosen annually — Qualifications. 69.

ART. 3. To be chosen by the people, by a majority of votes — How chosen, when no person has a majority. 69.

ART. 4. Power of governor to assemble council and power of governor and council. 70.

ART. 5. Power of governor and council to adjourn or prorogue general court and convene the same. 70.

ART. 6. Governor and council may adjourn general court in cases, etc., but not exceeding ninety days. 71.

ART. 7. Governor to be commander-in-chief — Limitation. 71. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 54.]

ART. 8. Pardoning power. 72. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 73.]

ART. 9. Judicial officers, etc., how nominated and appointed. 72.

ART. 10. Militia officers, how elected — How commissioned — Election of officers — Major-generals, how appointed and commissioned — Vacancies, how filled, in case, etc. — Officers duly commissioned, how removed — Adjutants, etc., how appointed — Organization of militia. 72. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 53.]

ART. 11. Money, how drawn from the treasury, except, etc. 73.

ART. 12. All public boards, etc., to make quarterly returns. 74.

ART. 13. Salary of governor — Salaries of justices of supreme judicial court — Salaries to be enlarged, if insufficient. 74.

SECTION II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

ARTICLE 1. Lieutenant-governor, his title and qualifications — How chosen. 75.

ART. 2. Governor to be president of council — Lieutenant-governor a member of, except, etc. 75.

ART. 3. Lieutenant-governor to be acting governor, in case, etc. 75.

SECTION III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

ARTICLE 1. Council. 76.

ART. 2. Number; from whom, and how chosen — If senators become councillors, their seats to be vacated. 76.

ART. 3. Rank of councillors. 76.

ART. 4. No district to have more than two. 76.

ART. 5. Register of council. 77.

ART. 6. Council to exercise power of governor in case, etc. 77. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 55.]

ART. 7. Elections may be adjourned until, etc. — Order thereof. 77.

SECTION IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

ARTICLE 1. Secretary, etc., by whom and how chosen — Treasurer ineligible for more than five successive years. 77.

ART. 2. Secretary to keep records, to attend the governor and council, etc. 78.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

ARTICLE 1. Tenure of all commissioned officers to be expressed — Judicial officers to hold office during good behavior, except, etc. — But may be removed on address. 78.

ART. 2. Justices of supreme judicial court to give opinions when required. 78. [Amended. See Amendments, Art. 85.]

ART. 3. Justices of the peace; tenure of office. 78.

ART. 4. Provisions for holding probate courts. 79.

ART. 5. Provisions for determining causes of marriage, divorce, etc. 79.

CHAPTER IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Election, etc. 79. [Annulled.]

CHAPTER V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE,
ETC.

SECTION I.

The University.

ARTICLE 1. Harvard College — Powers, privileges, etc., of the president and fellows confirmed. 80.

ART. 2. All gifts, grants, etc., confirmed. 80.

ART. 3. Who shall be overseers — Power of alteration reserved to the legislature. 81.

SECTION II.

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Duty of legislatures and magistrates in all future periods. 81.

CHAPTER VI.

OATHS AND INCOMPATIBILITY OF OFFICE; ENACTING STYLE; REVISAL
OF CONSTITUTION, ETC.

ARTICLE 1. Oaths of allegiance and office, etc. 82.

ART. 2. Plurality of officers prohibited to governor, etc., except, etc. — Incompatible offices — Bribery, etc., disqualify. 84.

ART. 3. Value of money ascertained — Property qualifications may be increased. 85.

- ART. 4. Provisions respecting commission. 85.
 ART. 5. Provisions respecting writs. 85.
 ART. 6. Continuation of former laws, except, etc. 85.
 ART. 7. Benefit of *habeas corpus* secured, except, etc. 86.
 ART. 8. The enacting style. 86.
 ART. 9. Officers of former government continued until, etc. 86.
 ART. 10. Provision for revising constitution. 86.
 ART. 11. Provision for preserving and publishing this constitution.
 87.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE 1. Bill, etc., not approved within five days, not to become a law, if legislature adjourn in the meantime. 88.

ART. 2. General court empowered to charter cities and to establish limited town meeting form of government — Proviso. 88.

ART. 3. Qualifications of voters for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives. 88.

ART. 4. Notaries public, how appointed and removed — Vacancies in the offices of secretary and treasurer, how filled, in case, etc. — Commissary-general may be appointed, in case, etc. — Militia officers, how removed. 89.

ART. 5. Who may vote for captains and subalterns. 89. [Annulled. See Art. 53.]

ART. 6. Oath to be taken by all officers; or affirmation in case, etc. 90.

ART. 7. Tests abolished. 90.

ART. 8. Incompatibility of officers. 90.

ART. 9. Amendments to constitution, how made. 91. [Annulled. See Art. 48.]

ART. 10. Commencement of political year; and termination — Governor, etc., term of office — Meetings for choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, etc., when to be held; may be adjourned. 91.

ART. 11. Religious freedom established. 93.

ART. 12. Census of ratable polls — Representatives, how apportioned. 93.

ART. 13. Census — Senatorial districts — Apportionment of representatives and councillors — Freehold as a qualification for a seat in general court or council not required. 95.

ART. 14. Election by people to be plurality. 97.

ART. 15. Time of annual election of governor, lieutenant-governor and legislature. 97.

ART. 16. Eight councillors, how chosen — State to be districted — Eligibility defined — Day and manner of election — Vacancies, how filled — Organization of government. 97.

ART. 17. Election of secretary, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general — Vacancies, how filled — To qualify within ten days — Qualifications. 98.

ART. 18. School money not to be applied for sectarian schools. 99.

ART. 19. Legislature to prescribe for election of sheriffs, registers of probate, etc. 99.

ART. 20. Reading constitution in English and writing, necessary qualifications of voters — Proviso. 99.

ART. 21. Census of voters and inhabitants — House of representatives to consist of 240 members — Legislature to apportion, etc. — Qualifications of representatives — Quorum. 100. [Annulled. See Art. 71.]

ART. 22. Census of voters and inhabitants — Senate to consist of 40 members — Senatorial districts — Proviso — Qualifications of senators — Quorum. 101. [Annulled. See Art. 71.]

ART. 23. Residence of two years required of naturalized citizens to entitle to suffrage, or make eligible to office. 102. [Annulled. See Art. 26.]

ART. 24. Vacancies in Senate. 102.

ART. 25. Vacancies in council. 103.

ART. 26. Twenty-third article annulled. 103.

ART. 27. Officers of Harvard College may be elected members of the general court. 103.

ART. 28. Persons having served in the U. S. army or navy, etc., not to be disqualified from voting, etc. 103.

ART. 29. General court empowered to provide more than one place of meeting in towns for the election of officers, and to prescribe manner of calling, etc., such meetings. 103.

ART. 30. Voters not disqualified by reason of change of residence until six months from time of removal. 104.

ART. 31. Article twenty-eight amended. 104.

ART. 32. So much of article three annulled as makes the payment of a poll tax a prerequisite for voting. 104.

ART. 33. A majority of each branch of the general court to constitute a quorum, etc. 104.

ART. 34. Property qualification of governor annulled. 105.

ART. 35. Clause in relation to payment of travelling expenses of members of the house annulled. 105.

ART. 36. So much of article nineteen as is contained in the words "Commissioners of Insolvency" annulled. 105.

ART. 37. Governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public. 105.

ART. 38. Voting machines may be used at elections, under regulations. 105.

ART. 39. Powers of legislature relative to excess takings of land, etc., for laying out, widening or relocating highways, etc. — Proviso. 105.

ART. 40. Article three of amendments amended so as to exclude from voting persons disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in elections. 106.

ART. 41. Taxation of wild or forest lands. 106.

ART. 42. Authority given to general court to refer acts and resolves to the people for rejection or approval. 106. [Annulled. See Art. 48.]

ART. 43. Authority given to general court to authorize the commonwealth to take land, etc., to relieve congestion of population and provide homes for citizens. 106.

ART. 44. Authority given to general court to tax income. 107.

ART. 45. Authority given to general court to provide for absent voting. 107. [Annulled. See Art. 76.]

ART. 46. Religious freedom — Public money not to be appropriated for founding, maintaining or aiding educational, charitable or religious institutions not publicly owned, except, etc. — Care or support of public charges in private hospitals — Religious services for inmates of certain institutions. 107.

ART. 47. General court may provide for maintenance and distribution of food, etc., in time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, by the commonwealth, cities and towns. 109.

ART. 48. The Initiative and Referendum. 109.

ART. 49. Conservation, etc., of natural resources of commonwealth. 119.

ART. 50. Regulation of advertising in public places. 120.

ART. 51. Preservation and maintenance of property of historical and antiquarian interest. 120.

ART. 52. General court may take a recess. 120.

ART. 53. Selection of officers of the militia. 120.

ART. 54. Powers of the governor as commander-in-chief. 120.

ART. 55. Succession in cases of vacancies in the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor. 121.

ART. 56. Return of bills and resolves by the governor with recommendation for amendment. 121.

ART. 57. Women to be eligible to appointment as notaries public. 121.

ART. 58. Retirement of judicial officers. 121.

ART. 59. Revocation of grants, franchises, privileges or immunities. 122.

ART. 60. Power of general court to establish building zones or districts. 122.

ART. 61. Compulsory voting at elections. 122.

ART. 62. Lending the credit of the commonwealth — Commonwealth may borrow — Vote required — Expenditure limited. 122. [See Art. 84.]

ART. 63. A State budget and veto of items by the governor. 122.

ART. 64. Biennial elections — Treasurer ineligible for more than three successive terms — General court to assemble annually — First election under this article. 124. [Annulled. See Art. 82.]

ART. 65. Appointment of legislators to office and service upon recess committees. 125.

ART. 66. Organization of not more than twenty departments to perform the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth. 125.

ART. 67. Roll-call on "Emergency Measures" not required unless requested by two senators or five representatives. 125.

ART. 68. Word "male" stricken out from qualifications for voting. 125.

ART. 69. Removal of ineligibility of women to hold office — Registration of women as notaries public, upon change of name. 125.

ART. 70. General court authorized to provide limited forms of town meetings in towns containing more than six thousand but less than twelve thousand inhabitants. 126.

ART. 71. Twenty-first and twenty-second articles annulled and superseded — Census of inhabitants and special enumeration of voters — House of Representatives, number, Legislature to apportion, etc. — Senate, number — Senatorial and councillor districts — Qualifications of representatives and senators. 126.

ART. 72. Biennial sessions of the general court — Biennial budget — Provisions requiring general court to meet annually annulled. 128. [Annulled. See Art. 75.]

ART. 73. General court may regulate pardons for a felony. 129.

ART. 74. Article 48, Initiative and Referendum, amended. 129.

ART. 75. Annual sessions of the general court and annual budget restored. 132.

ART. 76. Authority given to general court to provide for voting by physically disabled persons. 132.

ART. 77. Liberty of the press — Free speech. 132.

ART. 78. Revenue from use of vehicles to be used for highway purposes only. 132.

ART. 79. Vacancies on account of failure to elect secretary, treasurer, auditor or attorney general, or in case of death before qualification, how filled. 133.

ART. 80. Terms of elected state officers — Succession in cases of death of governor and lieutenant-governor before qualification. 133. [See Art. 82.]

ART. 81. Article 48, Initiative and Referendum, amended. 134.

ART. 82. Four year terms for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Attorney-General and Auditor. 138.

ART. 83. Continuity of government. 139.

ART. 84. Providing for a two-thirds vote of each House of the General Court on legislation pledging the credit of the Commonwealth 140.

ART. 85. Providing that the Governor or the Council may require an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court on certain matters. 140.

PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation, and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE FIRST.

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Article I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Art. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship. [See Amendments, Arts. XLVI and XLVIII.]

Art. III. [As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community, but by the institution of the public worship of GOD, and of public instructions in piety, religion and morality; Therefore, to promote their happiness and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this Commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of GOD, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers

of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

And the people of this Commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

Provided notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

And all moneys, paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.] [Art. XI of Amendments substituted for this.]

Art. IV. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter, be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Art. V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

Art. VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

Art. VII. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it.

Art. VIII. In order to prevent those, who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments. [See Amendments, Arts. XLV and XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2] [For compulsory voting, see Amendments, Art. LXI.] [For use of voting machines at elections, see Amendments, Art. XXXVIII.] [For absent voting, see Amendments, Art. LXXVI.]

Art. X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual, can, with justice,

be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In fine, the people of this Commonwealth are not contrrollable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require, that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. [See Amendments, Arts. XXXIX, XLIII, XLVII, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, LXIX, L and LI.]

Art. XI. Every subject of the Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs, that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law, that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XV. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XVI. [The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXVII.]

Art. XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Art. XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those

principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwealth.

Art. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good: give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer. [See Amendments, Art. LXVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XX. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, I. *Definition.*]

Art. XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

Art. XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties, ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.

Art. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

Art. XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

Art. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law, shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

Art. XXVIII. No person can in any case be subjected to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XXX. In the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

PART THE SECOND.*The Frame of Government.*

The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.**THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.****Section I.***The General Court.*

Article I. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives: each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assemble every year [on the last Wednesday in May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May;] and shall be stiled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. [See Amendments, Arts. X, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. II. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representative shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have

originated: who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the Commonwealth.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law. [See Amendments, Arts. I, XLVIII, LVI and LXIII, sect. 5.]

Art. III. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the Commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, complaints, actions, matters, causes and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the Commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same, whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. IV. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and

reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this Commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws, for the naming and settling all civil officers within the said Commonwealth; the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this Commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said Commonwealth; and also to impose and levy, reasonable duties and excises, upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said Commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the Commonwealth taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order. [See Amendments, Arts. XLI and XLIV.]

[For the authority of the general court to charter cities and establish limited town meeting form of government, see Amendments ARTS. II and LXX.

For power of the general court to establish voting precincts in towns, see Amendments, ART. XXIX.

For additional taxing power given to the general court, see Amendments, ARTS. XLI and XLIV.

For the authority of the general court to take land, etc., for relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens, see Amendments, ART. XLIII.

For the power given the general court to provide by law for absentee and compulsory voting, see Amendments, ARTS. XLV, LXI and LXXVI.

For the power given the general court to determine the manner of providing and distributing the necessities of life, etc., during time of war, public distress, etc., by the Commonwealth and the cities and towns therein, see Amendments, ART. LXVII.

For provisions affecting procedure in the general court in connection with Initiative and Referendum measures, see Amendments, ARTS. XLVIII, LXXIV and LXXXI.

For provisions relative to taking the vote on emergency measures see Amendments, ARTS. XLVIII, The Referendum, II, and LXVII.

For new provisions authorizing the general court to provide for the taking of lands for certain public uses, see Amendments, ART. XLIX.

For provision authorizing the general court to take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days, see Amendments, ART. LII.

For new provision authorizing the governor to return a bill with a recommendation of amendment, see Amendments, ART. LVI.

For the power of the general court to limit the use or construction of buildings, see Amendments, ART. LX.

For new provisions relative to the biennial election of senators and representatives and their terms of office, see Amendments, ART. LXIV.

For new provisions that no person elected to the general court shall be appointed to any office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the term for which he was elected, nor received additional salary or compensation for service upon recess committees or commissions, see Amendments, ART. LXV.

For the power given the general court to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted in the case of a felony see Amendments, ART. LXXIII.]

CHAPTER I.

SECTION II.

Senate.

Article I. [There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be councillors and senators for the year ensuing their election; to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts into which the Commonwealth may from time to time be divided by the general court for that purpose: and the general court in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth the limits of each district, and the number of councillors and senators to be chosen therein; provided that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators. [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XVI, XXII, LXIV and LXXI.]

And the several counties in this Commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of councillors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes County and Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose) and shall elect the following number for councillors and senators, viz.:—Suffolk, six; Essex, six; Middlesex, five; Hampshire, four; Plymouth, three; Barnstable, one; Bristol, three; York, two; Dukes County and Nantucket, one; Worcester, five; Cumberland, one; Lincoln, one; Berkshire, two.]

Art. II. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: there shall be a meeting on the [first Monday in April,] [annually], forever, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this Commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days

before the [first Monday in April,] for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and councillors; [and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate within the Commonwealth, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant.] And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that town, district or plantation, where he dwelleth, or hath his home. [See Amendments, Arts. II, III, X, XV, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XLV, LXIV, LXXI, LXXVI and LXXX.]

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meeting, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the Commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before [the last Wednesday in May] [annually]; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May:] and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received, into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said [last Wednesday in May]. [See Amendments, Arts. II and X.]

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for

councillors and senators in the plantations where they reside, as town inhabitants have in their respective towns; [and the plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held annually on the same first Monday in April], at such place in the plantations respectively, as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution. And all other persons living in places unincorporated (qualified as aforesaid) who shall be assessed to the support of government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for councillors and senators in the town where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting by the selectmen of the town where they shall be assessed, for that purpose accordingly. [See Amendments, Arts. XV and LXIV.]

Art. III. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the [last Wednesday in May] [annually,] the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the return copies of such records; and fourteen days before the said day he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by [a majority of] voters, to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly: provided nevertheless, that for the first year the said return copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government; and the said president shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIV, LXIV, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. IV. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, [on the said last Wednesday in May] [annually,] determine and declare who are elected by each district to be senators [by a majority of votes: and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: The members of the house of representatives, and such senators

as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so many voted for; and out of these shall elect by ballot a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the Commonwealth; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall happen.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIV and XXIV.]

Art. V. Provided nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, [who is not seised in his own right of a freehold within this Commonwealth, of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, and] who has not been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election, he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen. [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXII and LXXI.]

Art. VI. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Art. LII.]

Art. VII. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

Art. VIII. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the Commonwealth, for misconduct and mal-administration in their offices. But previous to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however shall not extend further

than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this Commonwealth: but the party so convicted, shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

Art. IX. [Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Arts. XXII and XXXIII.]

CHAPTER I.

SECTION III.

House of Representatives.

Article I. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, [annually] elected, and founded upon the principle of equality. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.]

Art. II. [And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this Commonwealth, founded upon the principle of equality, every corporate town containing one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; every corporate town, containing three hundred and seventy-five ratable polls, may elect two representatives; every corporate town containing six hundred ratable polls may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner, making two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls, the mean increasing number for every additional representative. [See Amendments, Arts. XII, XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Provided nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative: but no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a representative, unless there are within the same one hundred and fifty ratable polls.]

And the house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to

choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

[The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.] [See Amendments, Art. XXXV.]

Art. III. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written vote; [and for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seised in his own right of a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds within the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any ratable estate to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.] [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Art. IV. [Every male person, being twenty-one years of age, and resident in any particular town in this Commonwealth for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the same town of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative, or representatives for the said town.] [See Amendments, Arts. III, XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. V. [The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of May, ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XV and LXIV.]

Art. VI. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this Commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

Art. VII. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Art. VIII. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Art. LII.]

Art. IX. [Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives, shall constitute a quorum for doing business. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI and XXXIII.]

Art. X. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly, or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general assembly.

Art. XI. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases. Provided that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

CHAPTER II.
EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

Governor.

Article I. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled — THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS; and whose title shall be — HIS EXCELLENCY.

Art. II. The governor shall be chosen [annually]: and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for seven years next preceding; [and unless he shall at the same time, be seised, in his own right, of a freehold within the Commonwealth of the value of one thousand pounds; and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion.] [See Amendments, Arts. VII, XXXIV, LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. III. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this Commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the [first Monday of April annually], give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the [last Wednesday in May]; and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before the

said [last Wednesday in May]; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives, on the [last Wednesday in May], to be by them examined: and in case of an election by a [majority] of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published. But if no person shall have a [majority] of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor. [See Amendments, Arts. II, X, XIV, XV, XLV, LXIV, LXXVI and LXXX.]

Art. IV. The governor shall have authority from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this Commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, agreeable to the constitution and the laws of the land.

Art. V. The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; [and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May;] and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess; and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the Commonwealth shall require the same: and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other the most convenient place within the state.

[And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. VI. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency or time of adjournment, or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

Art. VII. [The governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise and govern the militia and navy; and for the special defence and safety of the Commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them, to encounter, repel, resist, expel and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this Commonwealth, and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this Commonwealth; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in time of rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this Commonwealth; and that the governor be intrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the state to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIV.]

Art. VIII. [The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council: but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXIII.]

Art. IX. All judicial officers, [the attorney-general,] the solicitor-general, [all sheriffs,] coroners, [and registers of probate,] shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment. [See Amendments, Arts. XVII, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2, and LXIV.] [For provision as to election of sheriffs, registers of probate, etc., see Amendments, Art. XIX.] [For provision as to appointment of notaries public, see Amendments, Arts. IV, LVII and LXIX, sect. 2.]

Art. X. [The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train-band and alarm list of their respective companies, of twenty-one years of age and upwards: the field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments: the brigadiers shall be elected in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades: and such officers,

so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank. [See Amendments, Art. V.]

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor, the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor. [See Amendments, Art. IV.]

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court-martial pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth for the time being. [See Amendments, Art. IV.]

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters; the brigadiers their brigade-majors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom by the confederation of the United States it is provided that this Commonwealth shall appoint, as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this Commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. XI. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being,

with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the Commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XII. All public boards, [the commissary-general,] all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this Commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligences of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively. [See Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. XIII. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases, act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general

court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time be enlarged as the general court shall judge proper. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

CHAPTER II.

SECTION II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Article I. There shall be [annually] elected a lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be — HIS HONOR; and who shall be qualified, in point of [religion, property,] and residence in the Commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor, and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner: and if no one person shall be found to have [a majority] of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have [a majority] of the votes of the people to be governor. [See Amendments, Arts. VII, XIV, XXXIV, LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. II. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council: and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Art. III. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the Commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time

being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present. [See Amendments, Art. LV.]

CHAPTER II.

SECTION III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

Article I. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of government, to consist of [nine] persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together. And the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. II. [Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for councillors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room: and in case there shall not be found upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid from among the people at large; and the number of senators left shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIII, XXV and LXIV.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. III. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the Commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

Art. IV. [Not more than two councillors shall be chosen out of any one district of this Commonwealth.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. V. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

Art. VI. [Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy have full power and authority to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters and things, as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LV.]

Art. VII. [And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. And the order of elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor and lieutenant-governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of them by the people: and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.] [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XVI and XXV.]

CHAPTER II.

SECTION IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

Article I. [The secretary, treasurer and receiver general, and the commissary-general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in one room. And that the citizens of this Commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settle-

ment and liquidation of the public accounts, are their property, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver general more than five years successively.] [See Amendments, Arts. XVII, LXIV, LXXIX and LXXX.] [For provision as to appointment of notaries public and the commissary-general, see Amendments, Arts. IV, LIII and LVII; see also Amendments, Art. LXIX.]

Art. II. The records of the Commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable, and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

Article I. The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [For tenure, etc. of judges, see Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.] [For retirement of judicial officers, see Amendments, Art. LVIII.] [For removal of justices of the peace and notaries public, see Amendments, Art. XXXVII.]

Art. II. [Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions. [Amended and superseded by Art. LXXXV.]

Art. III. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall

fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the commonwealth. [See Amendments, Art. XXXVII.]

Art. IV. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require. And the legislature shall from time to time, hereafter appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

Art. V. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

CHAPTER IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

[The delegates of this Commonwealth to the congress of the United States, shall, some time in the month of June annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the Commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead.] [Annulled by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, July 26, 1788.]

CHAPTER V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND
ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, ETC.

SECTION I.

The University.

Article I. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of GOD, been initiated in those arts and sciences, which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state: and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of GOD, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America — it is declared, that the PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy: and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

Art. II. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college, by some other description, under several charters successively: it is declared: that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, deviser or devisors.

Art. III. [And whereas, by an act of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard College: and it being necessary, in this new constitution of government to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor and magistrates: it is declared, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council and senate of this Commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed, their successors, who with the president of Harvard College, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College; provided, that] nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this Commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

CHAPTER V.

SECTION II.

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge,

public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people. [See Amendments, Arts. XVIII and XLVI.]

CHAPTER VI.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Article I. [Any person chosen governor, lieutenant-governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seized and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected."

And the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution, and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being.]

And every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the govern-

ment, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz.:

["I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent state; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said Commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever: and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain (as the case may be) and every other foreign power whatsoever: and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: and I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptance of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me God."]

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ; according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth. So help me God."

Provided always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oath[s], he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form and subscribe the same, omitting the words ["*I do swear,*" "*and abjure,*" "*oath or,*" "*and abjuration,*" in the first oath; and in the second oath, the words] "*swear and,*" and [in each of them] the words "*So help me God;*" subjoining instead thereof, "*This I do under the*

pains and penalties of perjury." [See Amendments, Art. VI.

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being: and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature. [See Amendments, Arts. VI and VII.]

Art. II. No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this Commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever. [See Amendments, Art. VIII.]

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this state more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate — sheriff — register of probate — or register of deeds: and never more than any two offices which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court — secretary — attorney-general — solicitor-general — treasurer or receiver general — judge of probate — commissary-general — [president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College —] sheriff — clerk of the house of representatives — register of probate — register of deeds — clerk of the supreme judicial court — clerk of the inferior court of common pleas — or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers — shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or

house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. [See Amendments, Arts. VIII and XXVII.]

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat on council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the government of this Commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment. [See Amendments, Art. LXV.]

Art. III. [In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce: and it shall be in the power of the legislature from time to time to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the persons to be elected to offices, as the circumstances of the Commonwealth shall require.] [See Amendments, Art. XIII and XXXIV.]

Art. IV. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the Commonwealth affixed thereto.

Art. V. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue: they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

Art. VI. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used and approved in the Province, Colony or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law,

shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

Art. VII. The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this Commonwealth in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time not exceeding twelve months.

Art. VIII. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes and laws, shall be — “Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same.”

Art. IX. [To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the Commonwealth from a change of the form of government, all officers, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and all other officers of the said government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead: and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies and powers shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments and authority; until the general court and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority.]

Art. X. [In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of

the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments. [See Amendments, Art. IX.]

And if it shall appear by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the state, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favor of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue precepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office to the several towns to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportion as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XLVIII.]

Art. XI. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land — and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this Commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

Article I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such. [See Const. Ch. I, § 1, Art. II.]

Art. II. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court. [See Amendments, Art. LXX.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXXIX]

Art. III. Every [male] citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any elec-

tion of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators or representatives, [and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district of this commonwealth; and also, every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned,] shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections. [See Amendments, Arts. XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL, LXVIII and LXIX.] [For absent voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. IV. Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [See Amendments, Arts. XXXVII, LVII and LXIX, sect. 2.]

[In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.] [This paragraph superseded by Amendments, Art. XVII.]

[Whenever the exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary-general, he shall be nominated, appointed, and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.]

All officers commissioned to command in the militia may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.] [Last two paragraphs annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. V. [In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well those under as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall

have a right to vote.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. VI. Instead of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit: —

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, God."

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear" and inserting instead thereof the word "affirm;" and omitting the words "So help me, God," and subjoining, instead thereof, the words, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury." [See Const., Ch. VI, Art. I.]

Art. VII. No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Art. VIII. No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers afore-

said, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted. [See Amendments, Art. LXV.]

Art. IX. [If, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if, in the general court next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this commonwealth.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XLVIII, General Provisions, VIII.]

Art. X. The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble every year on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called

together by the governor. [The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.] [See Amendments, Arts. LXIV, LXXII and LXXV.]

[The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the second Monday of November in every year; but meetings may be adjourned, if necessary, for the choice of representatives, to the next day, and again to the next succeeding day, but no further. But in case a second meeting shall be necessary for the choice of representatives, such meetings shall be held on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.] [This paragraph superseded by Amendments, Art. XV.]

All the other provisions of the constitution, respecting the elections and proceedings of the members of the general court, or of any other officers or persons whatever, that have reference to the last Wednesday of May, as the commencement of the political year, shall be so far altered, as to have like reference to the first Wednesday of January.

This article shall go into operation on the first day of October, next following the day when the same shall be duly ratified and adopted as an amendment of the constitution [; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, representatives, and all other state officers, who are annually chosen, and who shall be chosen for the current year, when the same shall go into operation, shall hold their respective offices until the first Wednesday of January then next following, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer; and the first election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, to be had in virtue of this article, shall be had conformably thereunto, in the month of November following the day on which the same shall be in force, and go into operation, pursuant to the foregoing provision].

All the provisions of the existing constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.]

Art. XI. Instead of the third article of the bill of rights, the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted: —

“As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.” [See Amendments, Arts. XLVI and XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XII. [In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls, in each city, town and district of the commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, in the month of May, in manner aforesaid; and each town or city having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more.

Any town having less than three hundred ratable polls shall be represented thus: The whole number of ratable polls, at the last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred; and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years, as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any city or town having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented, as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by ten and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years, within the ten years, as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns and districts, respectively, called for that purpose, and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative, or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls.

The governor and council shall ascertain and determine, within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives, which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years, within the period of ten years then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district may elect an additional representative, and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year then how many years within the ten years, such town may elect a representative, and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter by the governor and council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the

number of representatives to be elected by each city, town or representative district is ascertained and determined as aforesaid, the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years.

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.] [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Art. XIII. [A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken, and returned into the secretary's office, on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter; which census shall determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI, XXII and LXXI.]

The several senatorial districts now existing shall be permanent. The senate shall consist of forty members; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter the governor and council shall assign the number of senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same. But, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district. [See Amendments, Arts. XXII and LXXI.]

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean increasing number, which shall entitle it to an additional representative. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI and LXXI.]

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times within ten years as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such towns may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the commonwealth shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each

of said towns, respectively, called for that purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number by which the population of towns not entitled to a representative every year is to be divided, shall be increased, respectively, by one-tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one-tenth shall be made, respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town, and representative district is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years, within ten years, any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, who shall, as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be elected a councillor, who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one councillor shall be chosen from any one senatorial district in the commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Arts. XVI, LXIV and LXXX.]

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

Art. XIV. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

Art. XV. The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. XVI. Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next state census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial state census thereafterwards, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor: *provided, however*, that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts, that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. [Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is required for filling vacancies in the senate; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the state, or

otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall have happened.] And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers. [See Amendments, Arts. XXV, LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. XVII. The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen [annually], on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of [one year] from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the [two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid], by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like

manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment. [See Amendments, Arts. LXIV, LXXIX and LXXX.]

Art. XVIII. [All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the state for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XLVI.]

Art. XIX. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, [commissioners of insolvency,] and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe. [See Amendments, Art. XXXVI.]

Art. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *provided, however*, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requi-

sitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect. [See Amendments, Arts. III, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL, XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. XXI. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters; and in each city, said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, — or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law,

— shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.] [Not less than one hundred members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Arts. XXXIII and LXXI.]

Art. XXII. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city.

The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: *provided, however*, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.] [Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Art. XXIV.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Arts. XXXIII and LXXI.]

Art. XXIII. [No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and, *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XXVI.]

Art. XXIV. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of the senators elected.

Art. XXV. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of representatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

Art. XXVI. The twenty-third article of the articles of amendment of the constitution of this commonwealth, which is as follows, to wit: "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom," is hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XXVII. So much of article two of chapter six of the constitution of this commonwealth as relates to persons holding the office of president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College, is hereby annulled.

Art. XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of [being a pauper;] or [, if a pauper,] because of the non-payment of a poll tax. [Amended by Amendments, Art. XXXI.]

Art. XXIX. The General Court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this Commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the

constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings. All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled. [For absent voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. XXX. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the Commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal. [For absent and compulsory voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV, LXI and LXXVI.]

Art. XXXI. Article twenty-eight of the Amendments of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out in the fourth line thereof the words "being a pauper", and inserting in place thereof the words: — receiving or having received aid from any city or town, — and also by striking out in said fourth line the words "if a pauper", so that the article as amended shall read as follows: ARTICLE XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

Art. XXXII. So much of article three of the Amendments of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and who shall have paid, by himself, or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIII. A majority of the members of each branch of the General Court shall constitute a quorum for the transac-

tion of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. All the provisions of the existing Constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIV. So much of article two of section one of chapter two of part the second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the Commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds"; is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXV. So much of article two of section three of chapter one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVI. So much of article nineteen of the articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "commissioners of insolvency", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVII. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

Art. XXXVIII. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law: *provided, however*, that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. XXXIX. Article ten of part one of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding to it the following words: — The legislature may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or streets, authorize the taking in fee by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town,

of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street: *provided, however*, that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

Art. XL. Article three of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by inserting after the word "guardianship", in line two, the following: — and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections.

Art. XLI. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth.

Art. XLII. [Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to refer to the people for their rejection or approval at the polls any act or resolve of the general court or any part or parts thereof. Such reference shall be by a majority yea and nay vote of all members of each house present and voting. Any act, resolve, or part thereof so referred shall be voted on at the regular state election next ensuing after such reference, shall become law if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the election at which it was approved or at such time after the expiration of the said thirty days as may be fixed in such act, resolve or part thereof.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. XLVIII, General Provisions, VIII.]

Art. XLIII. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, sub-divide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for

citizens: *provided, however*, that this amendment shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

Art. XLIV. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.

Art. XLV. [The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXVI.] [For compulsory voting, see Amendments, Art. LXI.]

Art. XLVI. (In place of article XVIII of the articles of amendment of the constitution ratified and adopted April 9, 1821, the following article of amendment, submitted by the constitutional convention, was ratified and adopted November 6, 1917.) Article XVIII. Section 1. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Section 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the

town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Section 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the October first next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people. [See Amendments, Arts. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and LXII.]

Art. XLVII. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessities of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

Art. XLVIII.

I. Definition.

Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court; but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws, enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

THE INITIATIVE.

II. Initiative Petitions.

SECTION 1. *Contents.* — An initiative petition shall set forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law, hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

SECTION 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the eighteenth amendment of the constitution, as approved and ratified to take effect on the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, nor this provision for its protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No proposition inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative or referendum petition: The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this section be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

[SECTION 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first

Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.] [Section 3 superseded by section 1 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV.]

SECTION 4. *Transmission to the General Court.* — If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the assembling of the general court, transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

III. Legislative Action. General Provisions.

SECTION 1. *Reference to Committee.* — If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

SECTION 2. *Legislative Substitutes.* — The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two years as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

[SECTION 1. *Definition.* — A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

SECTION 2. *Joint Session.* — If a proposal for a specific

amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.] [Section 2 superseded by section 1 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

SECTION 3. *Amendment of Proposed Amendments.* — A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

SECTION 4. *Legislative Action.* — Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the next general court.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the People.* — If in the next general court a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth,

who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next state election. Such amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment, by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute, by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.

[SECTION 1. *Legislative Procedure.* — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.] [Section 1 superseded by section 2 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

[SECTION 2. *Amendment by Petitioners.* — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amend-

ment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following July, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.] [Section 2 superseded by section 3 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

VI. Conflicting and Alternative Measures.

If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot as conflicting measures or as alternative measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required

for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

THE REFERENDUM.

I. When Statutes shall take Effect.

No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

II. Emergency Measures.

A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. [A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but] if the governor, at any time before the election at which it is to be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall take effect without suspension, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall thereupon take effect: but no grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law. [See Amendments, Art. LXVII.]

III. Referendum Petitions.

SECTION 1. *Contents.* — A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

SECTION 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

SECTION 3. *Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon.* — A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. [The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disap-

proved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.] [Section 3 amended by section 2 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV and section 4 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

SECTION 4. *Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for.* — A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law. [The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.] [Section 4 superseded by section 3 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV and section 5 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

I. Identification and Certification of Signatures.

Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration, and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

II. Limitation on Signatures.

Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

[III. Form of Ballot.

Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES.	
NO.	

In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES.	
NO.	

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.] [Subheadings *III* and *IV* superseded by section 4 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV.]

V. The Veto Power of the Governor.

The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

VI. The General Court's Power of Repeal.

Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

VII. Amendment declared to be Self-executing.

This article of amendment to the constitution is self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything herein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of its provisions.

VIII. Articles IX and XLII of Amendments of the Constitution annulled.

Article IX and Article XLII of the amendments of the constitution are hereby annulled.

Art. XLIX. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and ease-

ments or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

Art. L. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

Art. LI. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation, take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.

Art. LII. The general court, by concurrent vote of the two houses, may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their first assembling.

Art. LIIL. Article X of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution, the last two paragraphs of Article IV of the articles of amendment, relating to the appointment of a commissary general and the removal of militia officers, and Article V of the articles of amendment are hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof:

ARTICLE X. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.

Art. LIV. Article VII of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

ARTICLE VII. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall

be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruction or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws. He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

Art. LV. Article VI of Section III of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death, absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer and receiver-general, and auditor, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. LVI. The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

Art. LVII. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words:— Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. [Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIX.]

Art. LVIII. Article I of Chapter III of Part the Second of the constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the

following words: — and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

Art. LIX. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.

Art. LX. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.

Art. LXI. The general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections, but the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. LXII. SECTION 1. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed. [Superseded by Art. LXXXIV.]

SECTION 2. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.

SECTION 3. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.

SECTION 4. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan.

Art. LXIII. SECTION 1. *Collection of Revenue.* — All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

SECTION 2. *The Budget.* — Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary. [See Amendments, Arts. LXXII and LXXV.]

SECTION 3. *The General Appropriation Bill.* — All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget.

SECTION 4. *Special Appropriation Bills.* — After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the Governor.* — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit

his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

Art. LXIV. [SECTION 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives, shall be elected biennially. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.] [Section 1 superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXX.]

SECTION 2. No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer and receiver-general for more than three successive terms.

SECTION 3. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January. [See Amendments, Arts. LXXII and LXXV.]

SECTION 4. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, and thereafter elections for the choice of all the officers before-mentioned shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. [Annulled and superseded by Art. LXXXII.]

Art. LXV. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during such term, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.

Art. LXVI. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law. [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXXVII.]

Art. LXVII. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out, in that part entitled "II, Emergency Measures", under the heading "The Referendum", the words "A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but" and substituting the following: — A separate vote, which shall be recorded, shall be taken on the preamble, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law. Upon the request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, the vote on the preamble in such branch shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays. But

Art. LXVIII. Article III of the amendments to the constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the first line, the word "male".

Art. LXIX. SECTION 1. No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to hold state, county or municipal office by reason of sex.

SECTION 2. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth, as amended by Article LVII of said amendments, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name", and inserting in place thereof the following words: — Upon the change of name of any woman, she shall re-register under her new name and shall pay such fee therefor as shall be established by the general court.

Art. LXX. Article II of the articles of amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph: —

Nothing in this article shall prevent the General Court from establishing in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth containing more than six thousand inhabitants a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town subject to such restrictions and regulations as the General Court may prescribe; provided, that such establishment be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXXIX.]

Art. LXXI. Article XXI of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXI. In the year nineteen hundred and thirty-five and every tenth year thereafter a census of the inhabitants of each city and town shall be taken and a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters therein. Said special enumeration shall also specify the number of legal voters residing in each precinct of each town containing twelve thousand or more inhabitants according to said census and in each ward of each city. Each special enumeration shall be the basis for determining the representative districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following said special enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-

six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the general court, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by said special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the general court, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide such county into representative districts. The county commissioners or other body acting as such or, in lieu thereof, such board of special commissioners in each county as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, within thirty days after such certification by the secretary of the commonwealth or within such other period as the general court may by law provide, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory and assign representatives thereto, so that each representative in such county will represent an equal number of legal voters, as nearly as may be; and such districts shall be so formed that no town containing less than twelve thousand inhabitants according to said census, no precinct of any other town and no ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question any such apportionment, division or assignment. Every representative, for one year at least immediately preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creat-

ing the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of such county, and to the clerk of every city or town in such county, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

Article XXII of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXII. Each special enumeration of legal voters required in the preceding article of amendment shall likewise be the basis for determining the senatorial districts and also the councillor districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following such enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of contiguous territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to said special enumeration; provided, however, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question such division. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.

Art. LXXII. [SECTION 1. The general court shall assemble in regular session on the first Wednesday of January in the

year following the approval of this article and biennially on said Wednesday thereafter. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary or when called together by the governor.

SECTION 2. The budget required by section two of Article LXIII of the amendments to the constitution shall be for the year in which the same is adopted and for the ensuing year.

SECTION 3. All provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto requiring the general court to meet annually are hereby annulled.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXV.]

Art. LXXIII. Article VIII of section I of chapter II of Part the Second of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article VIII. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council, provided, that if the offence is a felony the general court shall have power to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. LXXIV. SECTION 1. Article XLVIII of the amendments to the constitution is hereby amended by striking out section three, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. II. *Initiative Petitions.*", and inserting in place thereof the following: — SECTION 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall be submitted to the attorney-general not later than the first Wednesday of the August before the assembling of the general court into which it is to be introduced, and if he shall certify that the measure and the title

thereof are in proper form for submission to the people, and that the measure is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people at either of the two preceding biennial state elections, and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary, as determined by the attorney-general, of the proposed measure as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

SECTION 2. Section three of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "*THE REFERENDUM. III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.", and inserting in place thereof the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers."

SECTION 3. Section four of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "*THE REFERENDUM. III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such de-

scription will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.", and inserting in place thereof the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers."

SECTION 4. Said Article XLVIII is hereby further amended by striking out, under the heading "GENERAL PROVISIONS", all of subheading "*III. Form of Ballot.*" and all of subheading "*IV. Information for Voters.*", and inserting in place thereof the following: —

III. Form of Ballot.

A fair, concise summary, as determined by the attorney general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, of each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be printed on the ballot, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)?

YES.	
NO.	

(Set forth summary here)

In the case of a law: Do you approve of a law summarized below, (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)?

YES.	
NO.	

(Set forth summary here)

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's

majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a fair, concise summary of the measure as such summary will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.

Art. LXXV. Article LXXII of the amendments to the constitution providing for biennial sessions of the general court and a biennial budget is hereby annulled, and all provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto which were annulled or affected by said Article shall have the same force and effect as though said Article had not been adopted.

Art. LXXVI. Article XLV of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:—

Article XLV. The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting, in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at an election, by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of such an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants or are unable by reason of physical disability to cast their votes in person at the polling places.

Art. LXXVII. Article XVI of Part the First is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:—

Article XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth. The right of free speech shall not be abridged.

Art. LXXVIII. No revenue from fees, duties, excises or license taxes relating to registration, operation or use of vehicles on public highways, or to fuels used for propelling such vehicles, shall be expended for other than cost of administration of laws providing for such revenue, making of refunds and adjustments in relation thereto, payment of highway ob-

ligations, or cost of construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of public highways and bridges and of the enforcement of state traffic laws; and such revenue shall be expended by the commonwealth or its counties, cities and towns for said highway purposes only and in such manner as the general court may direct; provided, that this amendment shall not apply to revenue from any excise tax imposed in lieu of local property taxes for the privilege of registering such vehicles.

Art. LXXIX. Article XVII of the Amendments of the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the third sentence, the words "two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid" and inserting in place thereof the words: — people at large, — so that said sentence will read as follows: — In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the people at large, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council.

Art. LXXX. [Article LXIV of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following section: —

Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially. The terms of the governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their elec-

tion. If the governor elect shall have died before the qualification of the lieutenant-governor elect, the lieutenant-governor elect upon qualification shall become governor. If both the governor elect and the lieutenant-governor elect shall have died both said offices shall be deemed to be vacant and the provisions of Article LV of the Amendments to the Constitution shall apply. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.] [Annulled and superseded by Art. LXXXII.]

Art. LXXXI. SECTION 1. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 2, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. IV. *Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.*", and inserting in place thereof the following: —

Section 2. Joint Session. — If a proposal for a specific amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed in the aggregate by not less than such number of voters as will equal three per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in May, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

SECTION 2. Section 1 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. V. *Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.*", is hereby amended by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following: —

Section 1. Legislative Procedure. — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed in the aggregate by not less than such number of voters as will equal three per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of May upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of May, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following June nor later than the first Wednesday of the following July, a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one half of one per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of May aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

SECTION 3. Section 2 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. V. *Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.*", is hereby amended by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following: —

Section 2. Amendment by Petitioners. — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of May, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An

amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following June, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following June nor later than the first Wednesday of the following July, a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one half of one per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of May aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

SECTION 4. Section 3 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the sentence "If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall

be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election." and inserting in place thereof the following sentence: — If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than two per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if sixty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if sixty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

SECTION 5. Section 4 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the words "If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the

people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election." and inserting in place thereof the following: — If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one and one half per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if sixty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If sixty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

Art. LXXXII. Article LXIV of the Amendments to the Constitution, as amended by Article LXXX of said Amendments, is hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article LXIV. Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall be elected quadrennially and councillors, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially. The terms of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January

succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the fifth year following their election. If the governor elect shall have died before the qualification of the lieutenant-governor elect, the lieutenant-governor elect upon qualification shall become governor. If both the governor elect and the lieutenant-governor elect shall have died both said offices shall be deemed to be vacant and the provisions of Article LV of the Amendments to the Constitution shall apply. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the fifth year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the councillors shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Section 2. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January.

Section 3. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and sixty-six, and thereafter elections for the choice of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall be held quadrennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November and elections for the choice of councillors, senators and representatives shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Art. LXXXIII. The general court shall have full power and authority to provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and

whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices in periods of emergency resulting from disaster caused by enemy attack, and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for insuring continuity of the government of the commonwealth and the governments of its political subdivisions.

Art. LXXXIV. Article LXII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section 1.* The commonwealth may give, loan or pledge its credit only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

Art. LXXXV. Article II of Chapter III of the Constitution of the commonwealth is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article II. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor or the council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

Art. LXXXVI. Names of candidates of political parties for the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall be grouped on the official ballot for use at state elections according to the parties they represent, and the voter may cast a single vote for any such group, which shall count as a vote for each candidate in such group, but may not cast a vote for only one of the candidates in such group.

Art. LXXXVII. *Section 1.* For the purpose of transferring, abolishing, consolidating or coordinating the whole or any part of any agency, or the functions thereof, within the executive department of the government of the commonwealth, or for the purpose of authorizing any officer of any agency within the executive department of the government of the

commonwealth to delegate any of his functions, the governor may prepare one or more reorganization plans, each bearing an identifying number and may present such plan or plans to the general court, together with a message in explanation thereof.

Section 2. (a) Every such reorganization plan shall be referred to an appropriate committee, to be determined by the Clerks of the Senate and the House of Representatives, with the approval of the President and Speaker, which committee shall not later than thirty days after the date of the Governor's presentation of said plan hold a public hearing thereon and shall not later than ten days after such hearing report that it approves or disapproves such plan and such reorganization plan shall have the force of law upon expiration of the sixty calendar days next following its presentation by the governor to the general court, unless disapproved by a majority vote of the members of either of the two branches of the general court present and voting, the general court not having been prorogued within such sixty days.

(b) After its presentation by the governor to the general court, no such reorganization plan shall be subject to amendment by the general court before expiration of such sixty days.

(c) Any such reorganization plan may provide for its taking effect on any date after expiration of such sixty days and every such reorganization plan shall comply with such conditions as the general court may from time to time prescribe by statute regarding the civil service status, seniority, retirement and other rights of any employee to be affected by such plan.

Section 3. Article LXVI of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby annulled.

Art. LXXXVIII. The industrial development of cities and towns is a public function and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may provide for the same in such manner as the general court may determine.

Art. LXXXIX. Article II of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as amended by Article LXX of said Articles of Amendment, is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article 11. Section 1. Right of Local Self-Government. —

It is the intention of this article to reaffirm the customary and traditional liberties of the people with respect to the conduct of their local government, and to grant and confirm to the people of every city and town the right of self-government in local matters, subject to the provisions of this article and to such standards and requirements as the general court may establish by law in accordance with the provisions of this article.

Section 2. Local Power to adopt, revise or amend Charters. —

Any city or town shall have the power to adopt or revise a charter or to amend its existing charter through the procedures set forth in sections three and four. The provisions of any adopted or revised charter or any charter amendment shall not be inconsistent with the constitution or any laws enacted by the general court in conformity with the powers reserved to the general court by section eight.

No town of fewer than twelve thousand inhabitants shall adopt a city form of government, and no town of fewer than six thousand inhabitants shall adopt a form of government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town.

Section 3. Procedure for Adoption or Revision of a Charter by a City or Town. — Every city and town shall have the power to adopt or revise a charter in the following manner: A petition for the adoption or revision of a charter shall be signed by at least fifteen per cent of the number of legal voters residing in such city or town at the preceding state election. Whenever such a petition is filed with the board of registrars or voters of any city or town, the board shall within ten days of its receipt determine the sufficiency and validity of the signatures and certify the results to the city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town, as the case may be. As used in this section, the phrase "board of registrars of voters" shall include any local authority of different designation which performs the duties of such registrars, and the phrase "city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town" shall include local authorities of different designation performing the duties of such council or board. Objections to the suffi-

ciency and validity of the signatures on any such petition as certified by the board of registrars of voters shall be made in the same manner as provided by law for objections to nominations for city or town offices, as the case may be.

Within thirty days of receipt of certification of the board of registrars of voters that a petition contains sufficient valid signatures, the city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town shall by order provide for submitting to the voters of the city or town the question of adopting or revising a charter, and for the nomination and election of a charter commission.

If the city or town has not previously adopted a charter pursuant to this section, the question submitted to the voters shall be: "Shall a commission be elected to frame a charter for (name of city or town)?" If the city or town has previously adopted a charter pursuant to this section, the question submitted to the voters shall be: "Shall a commission be elected to revise the charter of (name of city or town)?"

The charter commission shall consist of nine voters of the city or town, who shall be elected at large without party or political designation at the city or town election next held at least sixty days after the order of the city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town. The names of candidates for such commission shall be listed alphabetically on the ballot used at such election. Each voter may vote for nine candidates.

The vote on the question submitted and the election of the charter commission shall take place at the same time. If the vote on the question submitted is in the affirmative, the nine candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Within ten months after the election of the members of the charter commission, said commission shall submit the charter or revised charter to the city council of the city or the board of selectmen of the town, and such council or board shall provide for publication of the charter and for its submission to the voters of the city or town at the next city or town election held at least two months after such submission by the

charter commission. If the charter or revised charter is approved by a majority of the voters of the city or town voting thereon, it shall become effective upon the date fixed in the charter.

Section 4. Procedure for Amendment of a Charter by a City or Town. — Every city and town shall have the power to amend its charter in the following manner: The legislative body of a city or town may, by a two-thirds vote, propose amendments to the charter of the city or town; provided, that (1) amendments of a city charter may be proposed only with the concurrence of the mayor in every city that has a mayor, and (2) any change in a charter relating in any way to the composition, mode of election or appointment, or terms of office of the legislative body, the mayor or city manager or the board of selectmen or town manager shall be made only by the procedure of charter revision set forth in section three.

All proposed charter amendments shall be published and submitted for approval in the same manner as provided for adoption or revision of a charter.

Section 5. Recording of Charters and Charter Amendments. — Duplicate certificates shall be prepared setting forth any charter that has been adopted or revised and any charter amendments approved, and shall be signed by the city or town clerk. One such certificate shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth and the other shall be recorded in the records of the city or town and deposited among its archives. All courts may take judicial notice of charters and charter amendments of cities and towns.

Section 6. Governmental Powers of Cities and Towns. — Any city or town may, by the adoption, amendment, or repeal of local ordinances or by-laws, exercise any power or function which the general court has power to confer upon it, which is not inconsistent with the constitution or laws enacted by the general court in conformity with powers reserved to the general court by section eight, and which is not denied, either expressly or by clear implication, to the city or town by its charter. This section shall apply to every city and town, whether or not it has adopted a charter pursuant to section three.

Section 7. Limitations on Local Powers. — Nothing in this article shall be deemed to grant to any city or town the power to (1) regulate elections other than those prescribed by sections three and four; (2) to levy, assess and collect taxes; (3) to borrow money or pledge the credit of the city or town; (4) to dispose of park land; (5) to enact private or civil law governing civil relationships except as an incident to an exercise of an independent municipal power; or (6) to define and provide for the punishment of a felony or to impose imprisonment as a punishment for any violation of law; provided, however, that the foregoing enumerated powers may be granted by the general court in conformity with the constitution and with the powers reserved to the general court by section eight; nor shall the provisions of this article be deemed to diminish the powers of the judicial department of the commonwealth.

Section 8. Powers of the General Court. — The general court shall have the power to act in relation to cities and towns, but only by general laws which apply alike to all cities, or to all towns, or to all cities and towns, or to a class of not fewer than two, and by special laws enacted (1) on petition filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town, with respect to a law relating to that city or town; (2) by a two-thirds vote of each branch of the general court following a recommendation by the governor; (3) to erect and constitute metropolitan or regional entities, embracing any two or more cities or towns or cities and towns, or established with other than existing city or town boundaries, for any general or special public purpose or purposes, and to grant to these entities such powers, privileges and immunities as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof; or (4) solely for the incorporation or dissolution of cities or towns as corporate entities, alteration of city or town boundaries, and merger or consolidation of cities and towns, or any of these matters.

Subject to the foregoing requirements, the general court may provide optional plans of city or town organization and government under which an optional plan may be adopted or

abandoned by majority vote of the voters of the city or town voting thereon at a city or town election; provided, that no town of fewer than twelve thousand inhabitants may be authorized to adopt a city form of government, and no town of fewer than six thousand inhabitants may be authorized to adopt a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town.

This section shall apply to every city and town whether or not it has adopted a charter pursuant to section three.

Section 9. Existing Special Laws. — All special laws relating to individual cities or towns shall remain in effect and have the force of an existing city or town charter, but shall be subject to amendment or repeal through the adoption, revision or amendment of a charter by a city or town in accordance with the provisions of sections three and four and shall be subject to amendment or repeal by laws enacted by the general court in conformity with the powers reserved to the general court by section eight.

Art. LXXXX. Section 1. Article II of section I of Chapter I of Part the Second of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out the second paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following paragraph: —

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within ten days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law.

Section 2. Article I of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor, and if the general court shall adjourn within ten days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

Section 3. Article LVI of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article LVI. The governor, within ten days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

Section 4. Article LXIII of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out Section 5 and inserting in place thereof the following section: —

Section 5. Submission to the Governor. — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within ten days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

Art. LXXXXI. Whenever the governor transmits to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the office of governor shall be deemed to be vacant within the meaning of this Constitution.

Whenever the chief justice and a majority of the associate justices of the supreme judicial court, or such other body as the general court may by law provide, transmit to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house their written

declaration that the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the office of governor shall be deemed to be vacant within the meaning of this Constitution.

Thereafter, in either of the above cases, whenever the governor transmits to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house his written declaration that no inability exists such vacancy shall be deemed to have terminated four days thereafter and the governor shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the chief justice and a majority of the associate justices of the supreme judicial court, or such other body as the general court may by law provide, transmit within said four days to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house their written declaration that the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon the general court shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the general court within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if the general court is not in session, within twenty-one days after the general court is required to assemble, determine by a vote, taken by yeas and nays, of two thirds of each house present and voting thereon, that the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the office of governor shall continue to be deemed to be vacant; otherwise such vacancy shall be deemed to have terminated and the governor shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

The above provisions shall be applicable to the lieutenant governor when the lieutenant governor in case of a vacancy is performing all the duties incumbent upon the governor as provided in this Constitution.

If a vacancy in the office of governor, as described in this Article, continues for six months and if such six-month period expires more than five months prior to a biennial state election other than an election for governor, there shall be an election of governor at such biennial state election for the balance of the unexpired four-year term.

[Note. — Soon after the Declaration of Independence, steps were taken in Massachusetts toward framing a Constitution or Form of

Government. The Council and House of Representatives, or the General Court of 1777-78, in accordance with a recommendation of the General Court, of the previous year, met together as a Convention, and adopted a form of Constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay," which was submitted to the people, and by them rejected. This attempt to form a Constitution having proved unsuccessful, the General Court on the 20th of February, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the qualified voters to give in their votes upon the questions — Whether they chose to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made, and, Whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State Convention for that purpose. A large majority of the inhabitants having voted in the affirmative to both these questions, the General Court, on the 17th of June, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the inhabitants to meet and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The Convention met at time and place appointed, and organized by choosing James Bowdoin, President, and Samuel Barrett, Secretary. On the 11th of November the Convention adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, January 5th, 1780. On the 2d of March, of the same year, a form of Constitution having been agreed upon, a Resolve was passed by which the same was submitted to the people, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, June the 7th. At that time and place the Convention again met, and appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes from the several towns. On the 14th of June the Committee reported, and on the 15th the Convention resolved, "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision." A Resolve providing for carrying the new Constitution into effect was passed; and the Convention then, on the 16th of June, 1780, was finally dissolved. In accordance with the Resolves referred to, elections immediately took place in the several towns; and the first General Court of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS met at the State House, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780.

The Constitution contained a provision providing for taking, in 1795, the sense of the people as to the expediency or necessity of revising the original instrument. But no such revision was deemed necessary at that time. On the 16th of June, 1820, an Act was passed by the General Court, calling upon the people to meet in their several towns, and give in their votes upon the question, "Is it expedient that delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth?" A large majority of the people of the State having voted in favor of revision, the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling upon the people to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, for delegates to the proposed Convention. The delegates met at the State House, in Boston, November 15, 1820, and organized by choosing John Adams, President, and Benjamin Pollard, Secretary. Mr.

150 *Constitution of Massachusetts — Amendments.*

Adams, however, declined the appointment, and Isaac Parker was chosen in his stead. On the 9th of January, 1821, the Convention agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and after passing a Resolve providing for submitting the same to the people, and appointing a committee to meet to count the votes upon the subject, was dissolved. The people voted on Monday, April 9th, 1821, and the Committee of the Convention met at the State House to count the votes, on Wednesday, May 24th. They made their return to the General Court; and at the request of the latter the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of June, 1821, announcing that nine of the fourteen Articles of Amendment had been adopted. These articles are numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *nine* inclusive. The *fifth* Article was annulled by the *fifty-third* Article, and the *ninth* Article by the *forty-eighth* Article.

The *tenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years 1829–30, and 1830–31, and was approved and ratified by the people May 11th, 1831.

The *eleventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1832 and 1833, and was approved and ratified by the people November 11th, 1833.

The *twelfth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1835 and 1836, and was approved and ratified by the people November 14th, 1836.

The *thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1839 and 1840, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1840.

The General Court of the year 1851 passed an Act calling a third Convention to revise the Constitution. The Act was submitted to the people, and a majority voted against the proposed Convention. In 1852, on the 7th of May, another Act was passed calling upon the people to vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A majority of the people having voted in favor of the proposed Convention, election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The Convention met in the State House, in Boston, on the 4th day of May, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., President, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Secretaries. On the 1st of August, this Convention agreed to a form of Constitution, and on the same day was dissolved, after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The Committee met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed Constitution had been rejected.

The *fourteenth*, *fifteenth*, *sixteenth*, *seventeenth*, *eighteenth* and *nineteenth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court dur-

ing the sessions of the years 1854 and 1855, and were approved and ratified by the people May 23d, 1855. The *eighteenth* Article was superseded by the *forty-sixth* Article.

The *twentieth*, *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1856 and 1857, and were approved and ratified by the people May 1st, 1857. The *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles were annulled and superseded by the *seventy-first* Article.

The *twenty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1858 and 1859, and was approved and ratified by the people May 9th, 1859, and was annulled by the *twenty-sixth* Article.

The *twenty-fourth* and *twenty-fifth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1859 and 1860, and were approved and ratified by the people May 7th, 1860.

The *twenty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1862 and 1863, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1863.

The *twenty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1876 and 1877, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1877.

The *twenty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1880 and 1881, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1881.

The *twenty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1884 and 1885, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1885.

The *thirtieth* and *thirty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1889 and 1890, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1890.

The *thirty-second* and *thirty-third* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1890 and 1891, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1891.

The *thirty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1891 and 1892, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1892.

The *thirty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1892 and 1893, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1893.

152 *Constitution of Massachusetts — Amendments.*

The *thirty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1893 and 1894, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1894.

The *thirty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1906 and 1907, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1907.

The *thirty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1909 and 1910, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *thirty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1910 and 1911, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *fortieth* and *forty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1911 and 1912, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1912.

The *forty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1913, and was annulled by the *forty-eighth* Article.

The *forty-third* and *forty-fourth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1915.

In his inaugural address to the General Court of 1916, Governor McCall recommended that the question of revising the Constitution, through a Constitutional Convention, be submitted to the people; and the General Court passed a law (chapter 98 of the General Acts of 1916) to ascertain and carry out the will of the people relative thereto, the question to be submitted being "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution of the Commonwealth?" The people voted on this question at the annual election, held on November 7, casting 217,293 votes in the affirmative and 120,979 votes in the negative; and accordingly the Governor on Dec. 19, 1916, made proclamation to that effect, and, by virtue of authority contained in the act, called upon the people to elect delegates at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in May, 1917. The election was on May 1. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the delegates met at the State House on June 6, 1917, and organized by choosing John L. Bates, president, and James W. Kimball, secretary. After considering and acting adversely on numerous measures that had been brought before it, and after providing for submitting to the people the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh Articles, at the state election of 1917, and the Article relative to the establishment of the popular initiative and referendum and the legislative initiative of specific amendments of the Constitution (Article forty-eight) at the state election of 1918, the Convention adjourned on November 28 "until called by the President

or Secretary to meet not later than within ten days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1918."

The *forty-fifth*, *forty-sixth* and *forty-seventh* Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 6th day of November, 1917. The *forty-fifth* Article was annulled and superseded by the *seventy-sixth* Article.

On Wednesday, June 12, 1918, the convention reassembled and resumed its work. Eighteen more articles (Articles forty-nine to sixty-six, inclusive) were approved by the convention and were ordered to be submitted to the people. On Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the convention adjourned, "to meet, subject to call by the President or Secretary, not later than within twenty days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1919, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the special committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution."

The *forty-eighth* to the *sixty-sixth* (inclusive) Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 5th day of November, 1918.

On Tuesday, August 12, 1919, pursuant to a call of its President, the Convention again convened. A rearrangement of the Constitution was adopted, and was ordered to be submitted to the people for their ratification. On the following day, a sub-committee of the Special Committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution was "empowered to correct clerical and typographical errors and establish the text of the rearrangement of the Constitution to be submitted to the people, in conformity with that adopted by the Convention." On Wednesday, August 13, 1919, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*. On Tuesday, November 4, 1919, the rearrangement was approved and ratified by the people; but, as to the effect thereof, see Opinion of the Justices, 233 Mass. 603; and *Loring v. Young*, decided August 8, 1921 [see 239 Mass. 349]. [For text of the *Rearrangement*, see Manuals for the years 1920 to 1932, inclusive.]

The *sixty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1920 and 1921, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1922.

The *sixty-eighth* and *sixty-ninth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1921 and 1923, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1924.

The *seventieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1924 and 1925, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1926.

The *seventy-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1928 and 1930, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1930.

154 *Constitution of Massachusetts — Amendments.*

The *seventy-second* Article of Amendment (introduced by initiative petition) was approved by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1936 and 1937, and by the people on the 8th day of November, 1938, and was annulled by the *seventy-fifth* Article.

The *seventy-third*, *seventy-fourth*, *seventy-fifth* and *seventy-sixth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1941 and 1943, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1944.

The *seventy-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1945 and 1947, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *seventy-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1946 and 1947, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *seventy-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1946 and 1948, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *eightieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1947 and 1949, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1950.

The *eighty-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1948 and 1949, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1950.

The *eighty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1961 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3rd day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1962 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3rd day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1961 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3rd day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1962 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3rd day of November, 1964.]

The *eighty-sixth*, *eighty-seventh*, *eighty-eighth* and *eighty-ninth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1963 and 1965, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1966.

The *ninetieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1965 and 1967; the *ninety-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1966 and 1967; and both Articles were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1968.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

[A proposed Article of Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1888 and 1889, was rejected by the people on the twenty-second day of April, 1889.]

[Proposed Articles of Amendment, (1) Establishing biennial elections of state officers, and (2) Establishing biennial elections of members of the General Court, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1895 and 1896, were rejected by the people at the annual election held on the third day of November, 1896.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to make Women eligible to appointment as Notaries Public, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, was rejected by the people on the fourth day of November, 1913.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment enabling Women to vote, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, was rejected by the people on the second day of November, 1915.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to give the General Court the power to pass an income tax at graduated or proportioned rates, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1959 and 1961, was rejected by the people on the sixth day of November, 1962; and a similar Article of Amendment adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1966 and 1967 was rejected by the people on the fifth day of November 1968.]

LIST OF THE
Executive and Legislative
Departments

OF THE
GOVERNMENT

OF
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

AND OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED THEREWITH
WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE

1969-1970

REPRESENTATIVES — NINETY-FIRST
CONGRESS.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5, 1968.

District

- No. 1. SILVIO O. CONTE (*R*) of Pittsfield.
- No. 2. EDWARD P. BOLAND (*D*) of Springfield.
- No. 3. PHILIP J. PHILBIN (*D*) of Clinton.
- No. 4. HAROLD D. DONOHUE (*D*) of Worcester.
- No. 5. F. BRADFORD MORSE (*R*) of Lowell.
- No. 6. MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON (*D*) of Beverly.
- No. 7. TORBERT H. MACDONALD (*D*) of Malden.
- No. 8. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. (*D*) of Cambridge.
- No. 9. JOHN W. MCCORMACK (*D*) of Boston.
- No. 10. MARGARET M. HECKLER (*R*) of Wellesley.
- No. 11. JAMES A. BURKE (*D*) of Milton.
- No. 12. HASTINGS KEITH (*R*) of West Bridgewater.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, ACTING GOVERNOR
HIS HONOR FRANCIS W. SARGENT (*R*)
of Dover.

Council.

District THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

- I. — NICHOLAS W. MITCHELL (*D*) of Fall River.
 - II. — HERBERT L. CONNOLLY (*D*) of Newton.
 - III. — GEORGE F. CRONIN, JR. (*D*) of Boston.
 - IV. — PATRICK J. McDONOUGH (*D*) of Boston.
 - V. — THOMAS J. LANE (*D*) of Lawrence.
 - VI. — G. EDWARD BRADLEY (*D*) of Somerville.
 - VII. — WALTER F. KELLY (*D*) of Worcester.
 - VIII. — RAYMOND J. FONTANA (*R*) of Longmeadow.
-

Chief Secretary to the Governor.
ROBERT L. YASI of Swampscott.

Legislative Secretary to Governor.
ALBERT H. ZABRISKIE of Newburyport.

Administrative Assistant to the Governor.
RICHARD P. MILIANO of Woburn.

Executive Secretary to Governor and Council.
SAMUEL M. FLAKSMAN

Committees of the Council.

Pardons and Prisons. — Thomas J. Lane (*Chairman*), G. Edward Bradley,* Herbert L. Connolly, George F. Cronin, Jr., Patrick J. McDonough.

Finance, Accounts and Warrants. — George F. Cronin, Jr. (*Chairman*), Thomas J. Lane,* Raymond J. Fontana, G. Edward Bradley, Herbert L. Connolly.

Nominations. — Patrick J. McDonough (*Chairman*), Nicholas W. Mitchell,* Raymond J. Fontana, Thomas J. Lane.

Committee on Veterans Affairs.

Walter F. Kelly (*Chairman*), Raymond J. Fontana,* George F. Cronin, Jr., Herbert L. Connolly, Nicholas W. Mitchell.

* Acting Chairman in the absence of the Chairman.

Military Establishment.

His Excellency FRANCIS W. SARGENT, *Commander-in-Chief*.

Major Gen. JOSEPH M. AMBROSE, The Adjutant General,
Danvers.

Major Gen. TIMOTHY J. REGAN, JR., *Chief of Aides-de-Camp of the
Commander-in-Chief*, Jamaica Plain.

MILITARY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Ambrose, *The Adjutant*

General Danvers

Brig. Gen. Joseph L. Madigan, *Executive Officer* Arlington

Col. William W. Molla, *Asst. Adjutant General* Newton

Col. Paul R. Spinney, *Asst. Adjutant General* Braintree

Col. Howard V. Elliott, *Asst. Adjutant General* Danvers

Col. Peter Burnett, *Asst. Adjutant General for Air* Natick

State Engineer Officer:

Vacant.

State Judge Advocate:

Col. Frederick W. Roche, *Mass ARNG, Ret.* Belmont

State Ordnance Officer:

Lt. Col. Arthur J. O'Leary, *Mass ARNG.* Framingham

State Quartermaster:

Col. Ralph T. Noonan, *Mass ARNG* Framingham

Military Support Plans Officer (Civil Defense):

Col. William J. King, Jr. . . . Framingham

Head Administrative Assistant:

Vacant.

Technician Personnel Officer:

Lt. Col. Charles R. Slager . . . Salem

State Surgeon:

Col. Alfred L. Frechette, *Mass ARNG* . . Brookline

U. S. Property and Fiscal Officer:

Col. John F. Kane, *Mass ARNG* . . . Natick

Massachusetts Military Academy:

*Commandant:*Maj. Gen. Vincent P. Coyne, *Mass ARNG, Ret* Jamaica Plain*Assistant Commandant:*

Col. Philip R. McTiernan . . . West Roxbury

*Academic Board:*Maj. Gen. Edward F. Logan, *HHD Mass ARNG* . . . CohassetMaj. Gen. Vincent P. Coyne, *Mass ARNG Ret* . . . Jamaica PlainBrig. Gen. William T. Burgoyne, *HHC 26 Inf Div* . . . MaldenCol. Lawrence A. Laliberte, *USA, Senior Army Advisor* . . . ArlingtonCol. Norman C. LaForest, *Hq 102 Tac Ftr Wg* FalmouthLt. Col. Rinaldo M. Del Signore, *HHC 109 Sig Bn* . . . HoldenLt. Col. William J. Cheverie, *HHC 1Bn 182 Inf* . . . StoughtonLt. Col. Paul V. Dee, *HHD 26 Avn Bn* . . . West ConcordLt. Col. Joseph F. Martin, *HHB 102 Arty Gp* New BedfordLt. Col. Paul A. McGowan, *HH&S Btry 1 Bn 101 Arty* . . . FraminghamLt. Col. George M. Welch, *HHC 1 Bn 181 Inf* WorcesterMaj. Paul J. Murphy, *Hq & Co A, 114 Med Bn* Roslindale

Military Service Commission:

Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Ambrose, *The Adjutant**General* . . . Danvers

Army National Guard:

Brig. Gen. Vahan Vartanian, <i>HHD Mass ARNG</i>	Roslindale
Brig. Gen. Raymond A. Wilkinson, <i>HHC 16 Inf Div</i>	Marblehead
Col. William J. King, Jr., <i>HHD Mass ARNG</i>	Framingham

Air National Guard:

Brig. Gen. Charles W. Sweeney, <i>Hq Mass ANG</i>	Milton
Brig. Gen. John J. Stefanik, <i>102 Tac Ftr Wg</i>	Chicopee

COMMANDERS, MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD, ARMY AND AIR.

HHD Mass ARNG: Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Ambrose	Danvers
26th Inf. Div: Maj. Gen. Raymond A. Wilkinson	Marblehead
102d Arty Gp: Col. Everett C. Bridge	Somerset
109th Sig Bn: Lt. Col. Daniel J. Manning, Jr.	Northampton
181st Eng Bn: Lt. Col. Rinaldo M. DelSignore	Holden
164th Trans Bn: Lt. Col. Joseph L. Gregory	Hyannis
1st Msl Bn 241 Arty: Lt. Col. Paul E. Kincaid, Jr.	Revere
Hq Mass ANG: Brig. Gen. Charles W. Sweeney	Milton
102d Tac Ftr Wing: Brig. Gen. John J. Stefanik	Chicopee
Hq 253 Comm Gp: Col. John E. Nolan	Arlington
Hq 102 Tac Ftr Gp: Col. Ralph E. Leader	Needham
Hq 104 Tac Ftr Gp: Col. Edward D. Slasienski	Westfield
102 Tac Hospital: Col. William F. Croskery	Milton

Secretary of the Commonwealth.JOHN F. X. DAVOREN (*D*) of Milford.James R. Julian, Dennis, *First Deputy*, Room 340, State House.Raymond D. Lavalley, Marlborough, *Second Deputy*, Room 340.Daniel J. Hourihan, Milton, *Third Deputy*, Room 340.Archie D. Dickerson, Roxbury, *Fourth Deputy*, Room 340.Emilio E. Diotalevi, Milford, *Administrative Assistant*, Room 235A.Michael A. D'Avolio, Boston, *Director of Corporations*, Room 130.Norman W. Gleason, Beverly, *Supervisor of Elections*, Room 235.Richard W. Hale, Newton, *Archivist of the Commonwealth*, Room 49.Mary A. R. Hines, Lynn, *Commissions Clerk*, Room 337.James F. Kane, Chelsea, *Supervisor of Public Records*, Room 235A.Edward C. Kloza, Lowell, *Registrar of Vital Statistics*, Room 272.William A. Sullivan, Hudson, *Census Director*, Room 305 Ford Building.Theresa M. Mustone, Boston, *Head Administrative Clerk*, Engrossing Division, Room 337A.Joseph Giordano, Somerville, *Supervisor of Public Documents*, Room 116.**Treasurer and Receiver-General.**ROBERT Q. CRANE (*D*) of Boston (Brighton).George F. Killgoar, *Deputy Treasurer and Receiver-**General* BelmontPatrick D. Sullivan, *Second Deputy* . . . BrocktonDonal P. Frary, *Third Deputy* . . . Boston
(Dorchester)James E. Hosker, *Fourth Deputy* . . . NahantRobert G. Smith, *Head Bookkeeper* . . . WestwoodJohn F. Coffey, *Paying Teller*. . . Boston
(South)John P. O'Toole, *Supervisor of Tellers* . . Boston
(Dorchester)**Auditor of the Commonwealth.**THADDEUS BUCZKO (*D*) of Salem.Herbert M. Eveleth, *First Deputy Auditor* . PeabodyJohn E. Kelleher, *Second Deputy Auditor* . SalemPeter A. Gavrilles, *Director of State Audits* . WestwoodStanley J. Stanwick, *Director of Authority Audits* Boston

Attorney-General.

ROBERT H. QUINN (*D*) of Boston.

ASSISTANTS.

Ruth I. Abrams	Cambridge
Roger F. Aube	Framingham
Aileen H. Belford	Fall River
Daniel T. Brosnahan	Canton
Oscar S. Burrows	Cambridge
Laurence R. Buxbaum	Sharon
Eugene R. Capuano	Everett
Mark L. Cohen	Cambridge
Neil Colicchio	Medford
George T. Contalonis	Woburn
Albert F. Cullen, Jr.	Andover
Carmen L. Durso	Bradford
Samual W. Gaffer	Boston
Robert L. Hermann	North Andover
George V. Higgins	Hingham
John F. Houton	Boston
Joseph J. Hurley	Framingham
James J. Kelleher	Boston
Harold J. Keohane	Belmont
James P. Kiernan	Arlington
Donald Koleman	Salem
John P. Larkin	Winchester
Carter Lee	Quincy
Peter F. MacDonald	Quincy
Charles M. MacPhee	Boston
Walter H. Mayo III	Cambridge
James P. McCarthy	Milton
Lawrence H. Norris	Westwood
Henry F. O'Connell, Jr.	Winthrop
Thomas A. Sheehan	Boston
George W. Spartichino	Cambridge
George A. Stella	North Andover
Dennis M. Sullivan	Hopedale
John Wall	Lynn
Donald J. Wood	Natick

Assigned to Department of Public Works:

Burton F. Berg	Worcester
Robert W. Coughlin	Springfield
Coleman G. Coyne	Boston
Thomas J. Crowley	Milton
Richard T. Dolan	Westfield
Robert H. Gordon	Burlington
Edward D. Hicks	South Dartmouth
Daniel J. Leonard	Lawrence
Charles W. Patterson	Worcester
Alfred L. Podolski	Dedham
Harold Putnam	Needham Heights

John E. Sheehy	.	.	.	.	.	Reading
David S. Tobin	.	.	.	.	.	Needham
F. Dale Vincent	.	.	.	.	.	Ipswich

Assigned to Metropolitan District Commission:

Peter R. Leone	.	.	.	.	.	Stoneham
John M. Rose	.	.	.	.	.	Everett
Richard A. Savrann	.	.	.	.	.	Boston

Assigned to Division of Employment Security:

Joseph S. Ayoub	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston
Hartley C. Cutter	.	.	.	.	.	.	Chestnut Hill

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE, ALPHABETICALLY.

Ames, Oliver F. . . .	<i>Third Suffolk District.</i>
Barrus, John D. . . .	<i>Franklin and Hampshire District.</i>
Burke, James F. . . .	<i>Plymouth District.</i>
Cawley, Robert L. . . .	<i>Fifth Suffolk District.</i>
Cohen, Beryl W. . . .	<i>Norfolk and Suffolk District.</i>
Conte, John J. . . .	<i>Second Worcester District.</i>
DeNormandie, James . . .	<i>Fifth Middlesex District.</i>
DiCarlo, Joseph J. C. . . .	<i>First Suffolk District.</i>
Donahue, Maurice A., . . .	<i>Second Hampden District.</i>
[President]	
Foley, Daniel J. . . .	<i>First Worcester District.</i>
Fonseca, Mary L. . . .	<i>Second Bristol District.</i>
Hammond, George D. . . .	<i>Hampden and Berkshire District.</i>
Harmon, Samuel	<i>Sixth Suffolk District.</i>
Harrington, John E., Jr. . . .	<i>First Middlesex District.</i>
Harrington, Kevin B. . . .	<i>Second Essex District.</i>
Hogan, Charles V. . . .	<i>First Essex District.</i>
Jones, Allan F. . . .	<i>Cape and Plymouth District.</i>
Kelly, James A., Jr. . . .	<i>Fourth Worcester District.</i>
Kenneally, George V., Jr. . . .	<i>Seventh Suffolk District.</i>
Lamson, Fred	<i>Fourth Middlesex District.</i>
Locke, David H. . . .	<i>Norfolk and Middlesex District.</i>
MacKenzie, Ronald C. . . .	<i>Seventh Middlesex District.</i>

McCann, Francis X.	.	.	<i>Second Middlesex District.</i>
McIntyre, James R.	.	.	<i>First Norfolk District.</i>
McKenna, Denis L.	.	.	<i>Third Middlesex District.</i>
Mendonca, George G.	.	.	<i>Third Bristol District.</i>
Moakley, John J.	.	.	<i>Fourth Suffolk District.</i>
Nuciforo, Andrea F.	.	.	<i>Berkshire District.</i>
Parker, John F.	.	.	<i>First Bristol District.</i>
Pellegrini, Philibert L.	.	.	<i>Sixth Middlesex District.</i>
Quinlan, John M.	.	.	<i>Second Norfolk District.</i>
Quinn, Philip A.	.	.	<i>Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire District.</i>
Randall, William I.	.	.	<i>Middlesex and Worcester Dis- trict.</i>
Rurak, James P.	.	.	<i>Fourth Essex District.</i>
Saltonstall, William L.	.	.	<i>Third Essex District.</i>
Umana, Mario	.	.	<i>Second Suffolk District.</i>
Wall, William X.	.	.	<i>Fifth Essex District.</i>
Ward, Joseph D.	.	.	<i>Third Worcester District.</i>
Weeks, William D.	.	.	<i>Norfolk and Plymouth Dis- trict.</i>
Zarod, Stanley J.	.	.	<i>First Hampden District.</i>

SENATE BY DISTRICTS

7

SENATE . . . BY DISTRICTS.

HON. MAURICE A. DONAHUE, *President.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Berkshire .	Andrea F. Nuciforo (<i>D</i>) .	Pittsfield, 222 Velma Ave.	At home.
First Bristol .	John F. Parker (<i>R</i>) .	Taunton, 28 Orchard Street.	At home.
Second Bristol .	Mary L. Fonseca (<i>D</i>) .	Fall River, 400 David Street.	At home.
Third Bristol .	George G. Mendonca (<i>D</i>) .	New Bedford, 17 Jenkins Street.	At home.
Cape and Plymouth .	Allan F. Jones (<i>R</i>) .	Barnstable, Hyannis Road.	Boston, Sheraton Plaza Hotel.
First Essex .	Charles V. Hogan (<i>D</i>) .	Lynn, 36 Baltimore Street.	At home.

Second Essex . . .	Kevin B. Harrington (<i>D</i>) .	Salem, 21 Fairview Road.	At home.
Third Essex . . .	William L. Saltonstall (<i>R</i>) .	Manchester, 388 Summer Street.	At home.
Fourth Essex . . .	James P. Rurak (<i>D</i>) . . .	Haverhill, 34 Margin Street.	At home.
Fifth Essex . . .	William X. Wall (<i>D</i>) . . .	Lawrence, 179 Spruce Street.	At home.
Franklin and Hampshire.	John D. Barrus (<i>R</i>) . . .	Goshen, Stone Road.	Copley Square Hotel.
First Hampden . . .	Stanley J. Zarod (<i>D</i>) . . .	Indian Orchard, 537 Main Street.	At home.
Second Hampden . . .	Maurice A. Donahue (<i>D</i>) .	Holyoke, 251 Beech Street.	Boston, Parker House.
Hampden and Berkshire.	George D. Hammond (<i>R</i>) .	Westfield, 96 Western Avenue.	At home.
First Middlesex . . .	John E. Harrington, Jr. (<i>D</i>)	Lowell, 101 West Jenness Street.	At home.
Second Middlesex . . .	Francis X. McCann (<i>D</i>) . .	Cambridge, 19 Hutchinson Street.	At home.
Third Middlesex . . .	Denis L. McKenna (<i>D</i>) . .	Somerville, 16 Prospect Hill Avenue.	At home.
Fourth Middlesex . . .	Fred Lamson (<i>R</i>) . . .	Malden, 36 Dodge Street.	At home.
Fifth Middlesex . . .	James DeNormandie (<i>R</i>) .	Lincoln, Trapelo Road.	At home.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Sixth Middlesex .	Philibert L. Pellegrini (<i>D</i>) .	Arlington, 17 Cheswick Road.	At home.
Seventh Middlesex .	Ronald C. MacKenzie (<i>R</i>) .	Burlington, 18 Spruce Hill Road.	At home.
Middlesex and Worcester.	William I. Randall (<i>R</i>) .	Framingham, 122 Edgell Road.	At home.
First Norfolk .	James R. McIntyre (<i>D</i>) .	Quincy (Wollaston), 82 Kemper Street.	At home.
Second Norfolk .	John M. Quinlan (<i>R</i>) .	Norwood, 510 Washington Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Middlesex.	David H. Locke (<i>R</i>) .	Wellesley, 15 Ordway Road.	At home.
Norfolk and Plymouth.	William D. Weeks (<i>R</i>) .	Cohasset, 134 Border Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Suffolk .	Beryl W. Cohen (<i>D</i>) .	Brookline, 227 Tappan Street.	At home.
Plymouth .	James F. Burke (<i>D</i>) .	Brockton, 256 Copeland Street.	At home.
First Suffolk .	Joseph J. C. DiCarlo (<i>D</i>) .	Revere, 81 Pearl Avenue.	At home.
Second Suffolk .	Mario Umana (<i>D</i>) .	East Boston, 82 St. Andrew Road.	At home.

Third Suffolk .	Oliver F. Ames (R) .	Boston, 279 Marlborough Street.	At home.
Fourth Suffolk .	John J. Moakley (D) .	Boston (South), 1812 Columbia Road.	At home.
Fifth Suffolk .	Robert L. Cawley (D)	Boston (West Roxbury), 53 Chesborough Road.	At home.
Sixth Suffolk .	Samuel Harmon (D) .	Boston (Mattapan), 93 Hazleton Street.	At home.
Seventh Suffolk .	George V. Kenneally, Jr. (D)	Boston (Dorchester), 4 Blackwell Street.	At home.
First Worcester .	Daniel J. Foley (D) .	Worcester, 35 Revere Street.	At home.
Second Worcester .	John J. Conte (D) .	Worcester, 18 Dorothy Avenue.	At home.
Third Worcester .	Joseph D. Ward (D) .	Fitchburg, 29 Allston Place.	At home.
Fourth Worcester .	James A. Kelly, Jr. (D)	Oxford, Stafford Street.	At home.
Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	Philip A. Quinn (D) .	Spencer, 101 Main Street.	Boston, Parker House.

SEATING ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

HON. MAURICE A. DONAHUE, *President.*

On President's Right.

1. Hon. John E. Harrington, Jr.
2. Hon. Beryl W. Cohen
3. Hon. James A. Kelly, Jr.
4. Hon. Stanley J. Zarod
5. Hon. William I. Randall
6. Hon. James DeNormandie
7. Hon. William X. Wall
8. Hon. William L. Saltonstall
9. Hon. David H. Locke
10. Hon. George D. Hammond
11. Hon. John D. Barrus
12. ——— (Vacant) ———
13. Hon. Charles V. Hogan
14. Hon. James P. Rurak
15. Hon. Ronald C. MacKenzie
16. Hon. Mary L. Fonseca
17. Hon. William D. Weeks
18. Hon. John M. Quinlan
19. Hon. Fred Lamson
20. Hon. Allan F. Jones

On President's Left.

1. Hon. Kevin B. Harrington
2. Hon. James F. Burke
3. Hon. John F. Parker
4. Hon. Oliver F. Ames
5. Hon. Mario Umana
6. Hon. Joseph J. C. DiCarlo
7. Hon. Denis L. McKenna
8. Hon. George V. Kenneally, Jr.
9. Hon. Daniel J. Foley
10. Hon. Francis X. McCann
11. Hon. James R. McIntyre
12. Hon. George G. Mendonca
13. Hon. John J. Moakley
14. Hon. Philip A. Quinn
15. Hon. Andrea F. Nuciforo
16. Hon. Samuel Harmon
17. Hon. John J. Conte
18. Hon. Philibert L. Pellegrini
19. Hon. Robert L. Cawley
20. Hon. Joseph D. Ward

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE.

President of the Senate.

HON. MAURICE A. DONAHUE, HOLYOKE.

Room 334, State House.

Clerk of the Senate.

NORMAN L. PIDGEON, WALPOLE.

Room 330, State House.

JOHN F. GIVEN, WOBURN, *Assistant Clerk.*

CARL R. JOHNSON, BRAINTREE, *Second Assistant Clerk.*

Secretary to the Clerk of the Senate.

ALICE T. POPKO, BOSTON.

Clerical Assistants.

DERWOOD R. ESTEY, HINGHAM.

EDWARD B. O'NEILL, BOSTON.

RICHARD J. DAHILL, BOSTON.

Sergeant-at-Arms.

JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, HINGHAM.

Room 200, State House.

Chaplain.

RT. REV. MSGR. CHRISTOPHER P. GRIFFIN,

SOUTH BOSTON.

Counsel to the Senate.

(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51-55.)

CHARLES J. INNES, BOSTON.

Room 306, State House.

Assistant Counsel.

DAVID M. OWENS, BOSTON (JAMAICA PLAIN).

Assistants to Counsel to the Senate.

HYMAN B. SEGAL, NEWTON.

DAVID H. DOWLING, BOSTON.

PAUL A. M. HUNT, QUINCY.

MRS. ALINE H. BOECKELER, WINTHROP, *Secretary to the
Counsel to the Senate.*

ROBERT J. KELLY, HULL, *Legislative Assistant and Secretary to the President.*

PETER A. LUCARELLI, ARLINGTON, *Administrative Assistant to President of the Senate.*

CHARLES L. POWERS, BOSTON (DORCHESTER), *Clerk of Senate Committee on Rules.* Room 331. State House.

RICHARD M. HAGERTY, BROOKLINE, *Assistant Clerk of Senate Committee on Rules.*

•

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ALPHABETICALLY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ALPHABETICALLY, WITH DISTRICTS REPRESENTED, POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES AND RESIDENCES DURING THE SESSION.

HON. ROBERT H. QUINN, *Speaker*.*

HON. DAVID MICHAEL BARTLEY, *Speaker*.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Adams, James A. . .	15, Hampden	24 Reed St., Westfield .	Hotel Bradford .	35
Aguiar, Antone S., Jr. .	10, Bristol	22 Hetherington Dr., Swansea.	At home . . .	140
Ahearn, David C. . .	11, Norfolk	87 Walpole St., Norwood	At home . . .	123
Aleixo, Theodore J., Jr. .	11, Bristol	136 Broadway, Taunton	At home . . .	208
Ambler, Robert B. . .	4, Norfolk	36 Church St., Wey- mouth.	At home . . .	151
Armstrong, John A. . .	5, Plymouth	14 Nelson St., Plymouth	At home . . .	8
Aronson, Robert S. . .	12, Norfolk	25 Gannett Ter., Sharon	At home . . .	128
Asiaf, Peter George . .	12, Plymouth	29 Cherry St., Brockton	At home . . .	132
Babb, Roger Sumner . .	9, Plymouth	690 River St., Norwell .	At home . . .	98

Backman, Jack H. . .	13, Norfolk	27 Conant Rd., Brook- line.	At home . . .	42
Balthazar, Wilfred E. .	36, Middlesex	41 Grove St., Hudson .	At home . . .	154
Bartley, David M.** . .	10, Hampden	25 Hillcrest Rd., Holyoke	At home . . .	Spk.
Belmonte, Robert A. . .	39, Middlesex	27 Linda Ave., Framing- ham.	At home . . .	111
Bernashe, Roger L. . .	3, Hampden	344 Prospect St., Chic- opee (Williamansett).	21 Beacon St., Boston, Apt. 3H	216
Bertonazzi, Louis P. . .	9, Worcester	Coolidge Rd., Milford .	At home . . .	89
Bevilacqua, Francis J. .	18, Essex	15 Day St., Haverhill .	At home . . .	139
Bliss, Donald T. . . .	13, Bristol	34 Carlgate Rd., North Attleborough.	At home . . .	75
Bly, Belden G., Jr. . . .	11, Essex	46 Auburn St., Saugus .	At home . . .	71
Bocko, Stanley J. . . .	27, Middlesex	32 Mount Pleasant St., Billerica.	At home . . .	85
Bohigian, Robert J. . .	17, Worcester	17 Converse St., Worcester.	At home . . .	4
Bourque, George J. . .	14, Worcester	70 King St., Fitchburg .	At home . . .	105
Bowes, John J.	1, Barnstable	105 Parker Rd., Oster- ville.	At home . . .	83
Bowler, James J. . . .	5, Hampden	69 Clantoy St., Spring- field.	At home . . .	66
Bresnahan, John C. . .	14, Essex	144 Berkley St., Law- rence.	At home . . .	69

* Elected Attorney General on Jan. 23, 1969.

** Elected Speaker on Jan. 23, 1969.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Brett, Joseph E. . . .	3, Norfolk	254 Fenno St., Quincy .	At home . . .	18
Buckley, John R. . . .	3, Plymouth	754 Plymouth St., Abington.	At home . . .	225
Buell, Robert C. . . .	12, Essex	Woodcrest Rd., Boxford	At home . . .	87
Buglione, Nicholas J. . .	15, Essex	4 Jane Rd., Methuen .	At home . . .	135
Bulger, William M. . . .	6, Suffolk	826 East Third St., South Boston.	At home . . .	153
Burke, Walter T. . . .	40, Middlesex	55 Walnut St., Natick .	At home . . .	23
Bussone, Thomas	4, Essex	39 Federal St., Beverly .	At home . . .	142
Buttiglieri, Louis	1, Suffolk	191 London St., East Boston.	At home . . .	11
Cain, Fred F.	25, Middlesex	19 Clark St., Wilmington	At home . . .	79
Campobasso, Eleanor M.	5, Middlesex	15 University Rd., Arlington.	At home . . .	129
Carey, William A. . . .	4, Suffolk	20 Castleton St., Jamaica Plain.	At home . . .	33
Carney, Daniel W. . . .	13, Suffolk	18 Farwell Ave., Hyde Park.	At home . . .	30
Carney, Philip N. . . .	9, Essex	12 Ward St., Lynn . .	At home . . .	49

Cauley, Emmett J. . .	11, Hampden	140 Allyn St., Holyoke .	At home . . .	95
Cavanaugh, Paul J. . .	14, Middlesex	14 Spring St., Medford .	At home . . .	32
Chadwick, Harrison . .	18, Middlesex	24 Everett Ave., Win- chester.	At home . . .	36
Chmura, Rudy . . .	13, Hampden	71 Chauncey Dr., Spring- field.	Hotel Bradford .	198
Chmura, Steve T. . .	2, Hampden	460 West St., Ludlow .	Hotel Bradford .	196
Coffey, John F. . . .	14, Hampden	20 Day St., Springfield .	Hotel Bradford .	12
Cole, Lincoln P., Jr. . .	24, Middlesex	16 Hill St., Lexington .	At home . . .	22
Collaro, Andrew . . .	17, Worcester	31 Granby Rd., Worces- ter.	At home . . .	175
Colo, H. Thomas . . .	1, Worcester	61 Mountainview Rd., Athol.	At home . . .	27
Connell, William A., Jr.	4, Norfolk	54 Torrey St., Weymouth	At home . . .	156
Conway, James S. . . .	17, Middlesex	67 Gilbert St., Malden .	At home . . .	171
Coppinger, Francis X. . .	14, Suffolk	157 Theodore Parker Rd., West Roxbury.	At home . . .	185
Corriveau, Paul J. . . .	5, Worcester	Main St., Sturbridge .	Hotel Bradford .	174
Coury, Edward P. . . .	2, Bristol	22 Sycamore St., New Bedford.	Hotel Madison .	115
Cox, Gilbert W., Jr. . .	9, Norfolk	49 Colonial Rd., Needham	At home . . .	221

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Craven, James J., Jr.	8, Suffolk	9 St. John St., Jamaica Plain.	At home . . .	14
Creedon, Robert S., Jr.	11, Plymouth	386 Crescent St., Brockton.	At home . . .	193
Creighton, Thomas E.	8, Worcester	81 Douglas St., Uxbridge	At home . . .	119
Cronin, Paul W.	13, Essex	8 Punchard Ave., Andover.	At home . . .	165
Curtiss, Sidney Q.	6, Berkshire	Guilder Hollow Rd., Sheffield.	Parker House. .	7
Daly, Michael J.	15, Suffolk	8 Eric Rd., Brighton .	At home . . .	2
Daly, Richard W.	9, Norfolk	20 Avon Rd., Wellesley	At home . . .	204
Danovitch, Alan Paul	11, Norfolk	94 Albemarle Rd., Norwood.	At home . . .	213
Del Grosso, Joseph	17, Suffolk	815 Broadway, Revere .	At home . . .	197
Desmond, John J.	30, Middlesex	3 Waverly Ave., Lowell	At home . . .	20
Desrocher, Arthur L.	1, Nantucket	20 Milk St., Nantucket .	Hotel Bradford .	157
Dever, Edward J., Jr.	6, Middlesex	19 Moccasin Path, Arlington.	At home . . .	16
Dickson, Edward M.	26, Middlesex	125 Highland St., Weston	At home . . .	218

DiFruscia, Anthony R. .	16, Essex	274 Haverhill St., Lawrence.	At home . . .	54
DiLorenzo, George . .	1, Suffolk	190 Princeton St., East Boston.	At home . . .	41
Dolan, John F. . . .	2, Essex	39 East St., Ipswich .	At home . . .	183
Doyle, Charles Robert .	14, Suffolk	12 Danville St., West Roxbury.	At home . . .	125
Driscoll, Wilfred C. . .	8, Bristol	710 Prospect St., Fall River.	At home . . .	236
Dukakis, Michael S. . .	13, Norfolk	93 Perry St., Brookline	At home . . .	150
Dwinell, Richard J. . .	7, Worcester	6 Gould St., Millbury .	At home . . .	227
Early, Joseph D. . . .	21, Worcester	4 Longfellow Rd., Worcester.	At home . . .	222
Engdahl, Charles F. . .	21, Worcester	70 Lovell St., Worcester	At home . . .	70
Epstein, Seymour F. . .	10, Suffolk	654 Walk Hill St., Mattapan.	At home . . .	144
Fallon, Thomas F. . . .	11, Worcester	330 Main St., Clinton ^{ville} .	At home . . .	155
Farnsworth, Vernon R., Jr.	16, Hampden	162 Crescent Rd., Longmeadow.	At home . . .	76
Farrell, Thomas F. . .	19, Worcester	5 Norwood St., Worcester	At home . . .	43
Feeney, Michael Paul .	13, Suffolk	934 Metropolitan Ave., Hyde Park.	At home . . .	158

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Finnegan, John J. . .	12, Suffolk	128 Neponset Ave., Dorchester.	At home . . .	220
Fishman, Irving . . .	13, Middlesex	1457 Beacon St., Newton	At home . . .	55
Flaherty, Charles F., Jr.	3, Middlesex	15 Harrison Ave., Cambridge.	At home . . .	178
Flaherty, Michael F. .	6, Suffolk	182 O'Callaghan Way South Boston.	At home . . .	57
Flanagan, Edward M. .	16, Middlesex	14 Presley St., Malden .	At home . . .	Desk
Flannery, Charles L. .	12, Bristol	55 Hart St., Taunton .	At home . . .	231
Flynn, David L. . . .	7, Plymouth.	317 Water St., Bridge-water.	At home . . .	192
Freeman, Bruce N. . .	32, Middlesex	7 Kenwood St., Chelmsford.	At home . . .	99
Frye, Maurice E., Jr. .	5, Suffolk	128 Chestnut St., Boston	At home . . .	77
Galotti, Edward F. . .	8, Middlesex	80 Clark St., Belmont .	At home . . .	166
Gannett, Ann C. . . .	38, Middlesex	85 Old Connecticut Path, Wayland.	At home . . .	172
Gaudette, Donald R. .	1, Bristol	1125 Pequot St., New Bedford.	At home . . .	64

Gayron, T. Harold . . .	10, Essex	19 Hood St., Lynn . .	At home . . .	124
Golden, J. Laurence . .	39, Middlesex	36 Foxhill Rd., Framing- ham.	At home . . .	114
Greenberg, Joel S. . .	4, Berkshire	24 Waverly St., Pittsfield	1455 Common- wealth Ave., Boston.	173
Grimaldi, James L. . .	6, Hampden	102 Florence St., Spring- field.	At home . . .	44
Grosso, Anthony P. . .	10, Worcester	26 Worthington Ave., Shrewsbury.	Parker House . .	62
Guilmette, Gerard A. .	14, Essex	15 Foxcroft St., Lawrence	At home . . .	45
Hannon, Barry T. . .	5, Norfolk	305 West St., Braintree .	At home . . .	Desk
Hannon, Walter J. . .	3, Norfolk	45 Forbes Hill Rd., Quincy	At home . . .	226
Harrington, Edward D., Jr.	3, Worcester	170 South Rd., Holden .	872 Beacon St., Boston, Apt. 4.	73
Harrington, Michael J. .	7, Essex	7 Beach St., Salem . .	At home . . .	217
Harris, J. Edmond . . .	22, Worcester	128 Russell St., Worces- ter.	At home . . .	106
Harrison, David E. . .	1, Essex	2 Haskell Ct., Gloucester	At home . . .	39
Hart, James F. ¹ . . .	9, Suffolk	2 Lingard St., Dorchester	At home . . .	189
Hatch, Francis W., Jr. .	3, Essex	Preston Place, Beverly .	At home . . .	63

¹ Elected May 20, 1969; qualified June 4, 1969.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Haynes, Michael E. . .	7, Suffolk	26 Clifford St., Roxbury	At home . . .	31
Healy, Winston . . .	1, Franklin	Shelburne Falls Post Office.	Parker House .	94
Herman, Theodore M. .	16, Worcester	76 Barnard Rd., Worcester.	At home . . .	232
Hickey, Timothy W. .	3, Middlesex	74 Reservoir St., Cambridge.	At home . . .	68
Hogan, William F. . .	15, Middlesex	191 Hancock St., Everett	At home . . .	170
Holgate, Franklin W. .	7, Suffolk	39 Hutchings St., Roxbury.	At home . . .	210
Hollis, Herbert B. . .	5, Norfolk	607 Washington St., Braintree.	At home . . .	141
Howe, Marie E. . . .	4, Middlesex	19 Pembroke St., Somerville.	At home . . .	15
Ivascyn, John P. . . .	6, Worcester	17 Lincoln St., Webster	At home . . .	120
Janas, John J. . . .	29, Middlesex	4 Viles Ave., Lowell .	At home . . .	102
Joyce, Daniel L., Jr. . .	22, Middlesex	10 Revere Rd., Woburn	At home . . .	92
Keane, Francis M. . . .	40, Middlesex	169 Cottage St., Natick	At home . . .	199
Kearney, Joseph M. . .	13, Suffolk	40 Austin St., Hyde Park	At home . . .	38

Kennedy, F. Leo . . .	8, Worcester	8 Susan Parkway, Ux- bridge.	At home . . .	224
Kerr, Walter T. . . .	9, Hampden	825 North West St., Agawam.	At home . . .	149
Keverian, George . . .	15, Middlesex	116 Irving St., Everett .	At home . . .	169
Khachadoorian, Gregory B.	7, Middlesex	154 Highland Ave.,	At home . . .	93
Kiernan, Cornelius F. .	31, Middlesex	22 Philips St., Lowell .	At home . . .	161
Kitterman, William . .	3, Berkshire	404 Dalton Ave., Pitts- field.	At home . . .	112
Kostanski, Walter T. . .	3, Franklin	8 Davis St., Montague .	At home . . .	10
Kulig, Mitsie T. . . .	4, Hampden	26 Sachem St., Chicopee	Hotel Madison .	187
Kuss, Matthew J. . . .	5, Bristol	40 Bowers St., Fall River	At home . . .	234
LaFontaine, Raymond M.	15, Worcester	20 Sunset Rd., Worcester	At home . . .	152
Landry, Richard E. . . .	10, Middlesex	52 Dix St., Waltham .	At home . . .	61
Langone, Joseph A., 3rd.	3, Suffolk	58 Merrimac St., Boston	At home . . .	126
Lapointe, Francis C. . .	3, Hampden	49 Prospect St., Chicopee	At home . . .	58
LeBlanc, J. Louis . . .	1, Bristol	3735 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford.	At home . . .	84

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Lewis, Arthur J., Jr.	8, Suffolk	63 Orchard Hill Rd., Jamaica Plain	At home . . .	186
Liederman, David S.	17, Middlesex	69 Tremont St., Malden	At home . . .	50
Linsky, Martin A.	13, Norfolk	10 Abbottsford Rd., Brookline.	At home . . .	53
Lolas, Alexander . . .	1, Hampden	Upper Palmer Rd., Monson.	Hotel Bradford .	80
Lombard, Gerald P. . .	13, Worcester	42 Summer St., Fitchburg.	Logan Motel, East Boston.	127
Lombardi, Michael J.	1, Middlesex	145 Otis St., Cambridge	At home . . .	96
Long, Charles W.	10, Norfolk	106 Pond St., Westwood	At home . . .	237
Long, John J.	7, Bristol	109 Barre St., Fall River	21 Beacon St., Boston, Apt. 4J.	233
Losch, John C.	41, Middlesex	2345 Washington St., Holliston.	At home . . .	190
MacKenzie, Charles A., Jr.	6, Plymouth	134 Hathaway St., Wareham.	At home . . .	182
MacLean, William Q., Jr.	4, Bristol	60 Lafayette St., Fairhaven.	At home . . .	206
Malloy, Paul F.	12, Middlesex	66 Wildwood Ave., Newton.	At home . . .	67
Mann, Charles W.	4 Plymouth	801 Winter St., Hanson	At home . . .	146

Mann, Theodore D. . .	13, Middlesex	21 Littlefield Rd., Newton	At home . . .	136
Manning, Donald J. . .	11, Middlesex	45 Wellington St., Wal- tham . . .	At home . . .	47
Manning, M. Joseph Jr.	6, Norfolk .	583 Adams St., Milton .	At home . . .	113
Marshall, Clifford H. .	2, Norfolk .	64 Edison St., Quincy .	At home . . .	121
Matrango, Frank J. . .	1, Berkshire	52 East Quincy St., North Adams . . .	Hotel Madison .	40
Mayhew, Benjamin C., Jr.	1, Dukes	State Rd., Chilmark. .	Hotel Bradford .	162
McBride, Anthony P. .	2, Berkshire	10 Orchard St., Adams .	At home . . .	194
McCarthy, Peter C. . .	5, Essex .	16 Lenox Rd., Peabody	At home . . .	238
McColgan, Edward A. .	1, Hamp- shire	218 South St., North- ampton.	At home . . .	201
McGee, Thomas W. . .	10, Essex	9 Pine Rd., Lynn . .	At home . . .	6
McGinn, Robert J. . .	12, Hampden	59 Hubbard St., West- field	Hotel Bradford .	34
McGlennon, John A. S. .	33, Middlesex	Lowell Rd., Concord .	At home . . .	101
McGlynn, John J. . .	14, Middlesex	20 Cushing St., Medford	At home . . .	230
McGowan, Charles M. .	8, Norfolk	403 Highland St., Ded- ham	At home . . .	212
McGuane, Allan . . .	2, Franklin	8 Lillian St., Greenfield	Hotel Madison .	202

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
McKenna, Arthur J.	5, Hampden	652 Chestnut St., Springfield.	At home . . .	3
Melia, John F.	15, Suffolk	14 William Jackson Ave., Brighton.	At home . . .	133
Menton, Paul C.	9, Middlesex	100 Robbins Rd., Watertown.	At home . . .	103
Mooney, John J.	7, Norfolk	281 York St., Canton	At home. . . .	97
Morgan, Hugh J., Jr.	20, Middlesex	22 Lake St., Wakefield	At home . . .	118
Morini, Louis J.	1, Hampden	92 Ridgewood Ter., Northampton.	At home . . .	104
Murphy, Paul	12, Suffolk	47 Samoset St., Dorchester.	At home . . .	5
Murphy, Paul Maurice	11, Plymouth.	447 West Elm St., Brockton.	At home . . .	86
Nash, Albert L.	7, Worcester	468 Pleasant St., Leicester.	79 Myrtle St., Boston.	143
Navin, John J.	37, Middlesex	15 Preston St., Marlborough.	At home . . .	1
Newman, Mary B.	2, Middlesex	5 Willard St., Cambridge	At home . . .	107
Nolen, James R.	2, Hampshire	25 Homcrest Ave., Ware	At home . . .	60
Nordberg, Nils L.	21, Middlesex	32 Pennsylvania Ave., Reading.	At home . . .	211

Nordin, Karl S. . . .	8, Plymouth.	122 Washington St., East Bridgewater.	At home . . .	24
O'Brien, James A., Jr. .	6, Bristol	37 Forest St., Fall River	At home . . .	207
O'Brien, John P. . . .	8, Hampden	127 South Branch Pkwy. Springfield.	At home . . .	148
O'Brien, Norton C. . .	11, Suffolk	6 Benthams Rd., Dorches- ter.	At home . . .	78
O'Brien, Walter W. . .	14, Bristol	438 Center St., Rayn- ham.	At home . . .	176
O'Connor, David J. . .	4, Suffolk	1558 Tremont St., Rox- bury.	At home . . .	117
O'Donnell, Philip C. . .	5, Essex	27 Harris St., Peabody .	At home . . .	159
Ohanian, Charles . . .	9, Middlesex	16 Whites Ave., Water- town.	At home . . .	195
Ohlson, Carl R. . . .	10, Plymouth.	157 Spring St., West Bridgewater.	At Home . . .	131
Olver, John W. . . .	2, Hampshire	1333 West St., Amherst	107 Myrtle St., Boston.	82
Paquette, Bernard . . .	5, Bristol	491 Whipple St., Fall River.	Hotel Madison .	205
Peck, Raymond S. . . .	3, Bristol	25 Summit Ave., Dart- mouth.	79 Myrtle St., Boston.	209
Perrault, Felix R. . . .	34, Middlesex	38 Pleasant St., Westfield	At home . . .	25
Pickett, William A. . .	5, Middlesex	102 Powder House Blvd., Somerville.	At home . . .	223
Picucci, Angelo	12, Worcester	148 Ninth St., Worcester	At home . . .	56

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Piro, Vincent J. . . .	4, Middlesex	482 Medford St., Somerville.	At home . . .	100
Quinn, Robert H. ¹ . .	9, Suffolk .	32 Auckland St., Dorchester.	At home . . .	Spk.
Raposa, Manuel, Jr. . .	9, Bristol	555 Main St., Somerset	At home . . .	235
Read, Harry ⁷ A. S. . .	3, Barnstable	Grove St., Sandwich .	At home . . .	130
Reinstein, William G. .	17, Suffolk	165 Crescent Ave., Revere	At home . . .	122
Reynolds, Robert C. .	23, Worcester	20 Solomon Pond Rd., Northborough.	At home . . .	228
Robinson, William G. .	19, Middlesex	10 Sunset Rd., Melrose .	At home . . .	37
Rockett, J. Hilary. . .	8, Essex	59 Bayview Rd., Marblehead.	At home . . .	214
Rogers, George. . . .	2, Bristol	23 Robeson St., New Bedford.	79 Myrtle St., Boston . . .	110
Ronayne, Maurice E., Jr.	7, Norfolk	277 Sherman St., Canton	At home . . .	138
Rosenfeld, Nathan . .	9, Worcester	40 Cedar St., Milford .	At home . . .	180
Rourke, Raymond F. .	30, Middlesex	36 Hudson St., Lowell .	At home . . .	48
Ryan, William H. . .	19, Essex	1073 Main St., Haverhill	At home . . .	52
Sacco, George L., Jr. .	14, Middlesex	185 Salem St., Medford	At home . . .	203
Saulnier, Joseph D. . .	2, Bristol .	122 Fern St., New Bedford.	At home . . .	65

Scall, Anthony J. . . .	2, Suffolk	60 Chestnut St., Charles- town.	At home . . .	163
Schlosstein, Frederic W., Jr. . . .	4, Worcester	East Rd., Warren . .	At home . . .	81
Scibelli, Anthony M. . .	6, Hampden	200 Maple St., Springfield	At home . . .	13
Segal, Jerome A. . . .	6, Essex	4 Yale St., Danvers . .	At home . . .	219
Semensi, Joseph J. . . .	6, Norfolk	22 Tileston Rd., Randolph	At home . . .	72
Serlin, I. Edward . . .	10, Suffolk	606 Harvard St., Mattapan	At home . . .	19
Shattuck, George W. . .	35, Middlesex	Mt. Lebanon St., Pepperell	At home . . .	9
Shea, C. Vincent . . .	20, Worcester	2 Hillside St., Worcester	At home . . .	108
Shea, H. James Jr. . . .	12, Middlesex	34 Park St., Newton .	At home . . .	51
Sheehy, Paul J. . . .	31, Middlesex	182 Sanders Ave., Lowell	At home . . .	21
Sigourney, Andre R. . .	9, Essex	2 Vernon St., Nahant .	122 Bowdoin St.,	147
Simonelli, Michael J.. .	4, Middlesex	7 Kenneson Rd., Somer- ville.	At home . . .	17
Sirianni, Ralph E., Jr. .	18, Suffolk	257 Winthrop St., . .	At home . . .	200
Sisitsky, Alan D. . . .	7, Hampden	54 Draper St., Spring- Winthrop.	At home . . .	91
Slater, John J., Jr. . .	16, Suffolk	83 Warren Ave., Chelsea field.	At home . . .	229

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Smith, Lawrence P. . .	17, Essex	95 Butler St., Lawrence	At home . . .	46
Spatcher, George I. . .	13, Bristol	959 Pleasant St., Attleboro.	At home . . .	29
Spence, William J. . .	1, Plymouth	14 Amber Rd., Hingham	At home . . .	28
St. Cyr, John F. . .	14, Norfolk	138 Pleasant St., Millis	At home . . .	145
Sullivan, Kevin C. . .	28, Middlesex	200 North St., Tewksbury	At home . . .	188
Tagman, Charles T. . .	18, Worcester	66 Anderson Ave., Worcester.	At home . . .	184
Talbot, Edward A. . .	20, Essex	190 Main St., Amesbury	At home . . .	26
Tobin, Arthur H. . .	1, Norfolk	58 Huntley Rd., Quincy	At home . . .	59
Toomey, John J. . .	1, Middlesex	309 Broadway, Cambridge.	At home . . .	215
Towse, Daniel C. . .	21, Middlesex	7 Congress St., Stoneham.	At home . . .	134
Twomey, George E. . .	21, Essex	193 High St., Newburyport.	At home . . .	168
Vigneau, Robert A. . .	23, Middlesex	5 Elm Ave., Burlington	At home . . .	137
Vigneault, Dave N. . .	13, Hampden	39 Wilton St., Springfield.	At home . . .	164

Walsh, Joseph B.	. . .	12, Suffolk	44 Valley Rd., Dorchester.	At home . . .	177
Weekes, Stephen	. . .	2, Barnstable	Crowell Rd., Harwich Port.	At home . . .	167
Weinberg, Norman S.	. . .	15, Suffolk	33 Wade St., Brighton	At home . . .	109
Wetmore, Robert D.	. . .	2, Worcester	Hubbardston Rd., Barre	At home . . .	74
Wojtkowski, Thomas C.	. . .	5, Berkshire	85 Ridge Ave., Pittsfield.	At home . . .	181
Wood, Richard L.	. . .	9, Essex	25 Cedar Hill Ter., Swampscott.	At home . . .	116
Woods, George L., Jr.	. . .	14, Norfolk	192 Conlyn Ave., Franklin.	At home . . .	90
Young, George C.	. . .	2, Plymouth	20 Lawson Rd., Scituate	At home . . .	88
Zeiser, Bruce H.	. . .	9, Norfolk	18 Kenilworth Rd., Wellesley.	At home . . .	179
Zoll, Samuel E.	. . .	7, Essex	6 Oakland St., Salem .	At home . . .	160

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HON. DAVID M. BARTLEY, HOLYOKE, *Speaker*. Room 355, State House.

WALLACE C. MILLS, ABINGTON, *Clerk*. Room 358, State House.

ROBERT E. MACQUEEN, WEYMOUTH, *Assistant Clerk*. Room 358, State House.

ROBERT E. HERRICK, NEWTON, *Second Assistant Clerk*. Room 358, State House.

JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, HINGHAM, *Sergeant-at-Arms*. Room 200, State House.

RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR GEORGE V. KERR, BOSTON. *Chaplain*.

Clerical Assistants to House Clerk.

CLEMENT E. WALSH	.	.	.	.	Boston
ROBERT W. ARSENAULT	.	.	.	.	Quincy
BARTLEY J. JOYCE	.	.	.	.	Boston
JAMES J. TWOMEY	.	.	.	.	Boston
STEVEN T. JAMES	.	.	.	.	Reading

COUNSEL TO THE HOUSE.

(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51-55).

FREDERICK BANCROFT WILLIS, LYNN.* Room 362, State House.

Associate Counsel.

HARRY COLTUN, CHELSEA. Room 362, State House.

Assistants to the House Counsel.

PATRICK F. PLUNKETT, TEWKSBURY. Room 362, State House.

RENE R. BERNARDIN, LAWRENCE. Room 362, State House.

JOSEPH J. SCHULER, CAMBRIDGE. Room 362, State House.

BERNICE W. DELORY, BRAINTREE, *Secretary to the House Counsel, Clerk of the House Committee on Bills in the Third Reading*. Room 362, State House.

* Resigned Aug. 1, 1969.

Assistants.

MARY A. DONOHUE	.	.	.	.	Cambridge
HELEN M. HARVEY	.	.	.	.	Boston

ASSISTANTS TO THE SPEAKER.

JAMES A. KELLY, HOLYOKE.	Room 356, State House.	<i>Clerk of the House Committee on Rules.</i>
A. PETER O'NEILL, BRAINTREE.	Room 356, State House.	<i>Secretary of the Speaker.</i>
LAWRENCE J. NACIMENTO, LUDLOW.	Room 356, State House.	
JOHN RYAN, BRAINTREE.	Room 356, State House.	

Assistants.

HELEN F. SINATRA	.	.	.	.	Watertown.
DONNA GRATO	.	.	.	.	Boston.
KATHLEEN A. RAFTERY	.	.	.	.	Milton.

MONITORS OF THE HOUSE.

<i>First Division</i>	{	Rep. O'BRIEN .	.	of Boston.
		SHATTUCK	.	of Pepperell.
<i>Second Division</i>	{	Rep. PAQUETTE	.	of Fall River.
		NORDIN .	.	of East Bridgewater.
<i>Third Division</i>	{	Rep. BOWLER .	.	of Springfield.
		JANAS .	.	of Lowell.
<i>Fourth Division</i>	{	Rep. GAUDETTE	.	of New Bedford.
		SAULNIER	.	of New Bedford.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND APPOINTEES.

JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, Hingham

Sergeant-at-Arms

Room 200, State House

APPOINTEES.

Assistant to the Sergeant-at-Arms — Edward T. Dinan.

Administrative Assistant to the Sergeant-at-Arms — James J. Long.

Secretary — Ida C. McDonough.

Assistant Secretary — Lincoln G. Pope, Jr.

2nd Administrative Assistant to the Sergeant-at-Arms — James DiPerri.

2nd Assistant Secretary — Louise G. Camiel.

Chief Administrative Clerk — Francis B. Donnelly.

Director of Legislative Office Space and Facilities — Charles Iannello.

Clerk — James G. Walsh.

Clerk — Donald M. McNeil.

Clerk — Carmello S. Zangla.

Messenger and Porter — Richard S. McGah.

Porter — Joseph Strickland.

Document Clerk — James E. Phelan, Jr.

Assistant Document Clerk — Franklin E. Cornelius.

Assistant in Document Room — Peter N. Skerry.

Temporary Assistants in Document Room — Patsy R. Amante, Edward F. Coppinger, Joseph E. Griffin, John J. Haley, Raymond P. Lamontage, Raymond D. Landrigan, Charles A. Lydon, Thomas C. McCarthy, Eugene F. O'Shea, Israel Ruby.

ASSIGNED TO THE SENATE.

Doorkeepers — George Danielson, Jr., James A. Donlan.

Assistant Doorkeepers — Francis R. Burke, William F. Conley, Thomas J. Farley, Joseph M. Foley, Joseph V. King, Roland A. Morin.

General Court Officers — John H. Burke, John A. Cincotti, Mario F. Corso, John M. Downing, John F. Drummey, Vincent A. Errichetti, Vincenzo Ferraro, James K. Flaherty, Francis M. Flynn, John J. Griffin, Leo J. King, William F. Marcelonis, Frederick F. McInnis, Thomas J. Mulvihill, Francis X. Quirk, Gerald F. Roche, Karl J. Ryan, Arthur I. Senter, Harris Taylor, Oswald Thomas, William A. Vail, Patrick S. Wallace, Saul Walter, John G. Whooley, Robert J. Yeager.

Pages — Leonard C. Alkins, Philip M. Angellis, Francis P. Bakey, Douglas C. Boyer, John A. Brienzi, Peter Cohen, John P. Comerford, Francis J. Conley, Jr., Robert Griffin, John J. Kelliher, John P. Kelly, Jr., Roger L. Kineavy, Paul J. McCarthy, William B. McDonough, Francis Morrissey, John J. Morrissey, Jr., Walter A. Mullis, John P. Norton, Francis T. Norton, Jr., John J. O'Connor, Barry K. Sullivan, John F. Tierney, Alan P. Vangile, Thomas F. Walsh, Anthony M. Zizza.

ASSIGNED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Doorkeepers — Joseph Margolis, George H. McDermott,

Assistant Doorkeepers — Lawrence L. Bellucci, Louis J. Cuneo, Edward J. Grimley, Stanley M. Motyka, Bernard F. O'Hayre, William P. Petrigno.

General Court Officers — Raymond J. Amaru, Edward G. Bellis, Louis J. Bertolino, Gaspar J. Conforto, Joseph M. Corso, Edward F. Crane, Edward J. Crowley, Gennaro P. Daddio, Angelo Dell'Isola, Joseph A. DeNucci, James P. Downey, Martin A. Griffin, Edward J. Gurry, Arthur R. Hall, Jeremiah J. Hourihan, Edward J. Joyce, James Kahalas, Raymond P. Laham, Michael A. Luongo, James J. McDonough, Frank Messina, Charles A. Mullaly, Jr., Theodore R. Mullis, Henry T. Murray, Jr., Edmund D. O'Brien, John V. Phelan, Armando J. Ricciotti, John J. Roche, James D. Scanlon, Kevin M. Shea, Joshua Smith, Emilio J. Tecce, Salvatore J. Tecce, Robert D. Tierney, Edward B. Tighe.

Pages — Constantine L. Buttiglieri, Frederick J. Callahan, Lawrence Civetti, James B. Coughlin, Robert J. DeCarlo, Leo M. Demanche, Kevin Doyle, John J. Duffy, Kenneth G. Flynn, Ernest G. Forte, Frederick B. Gaynor, Lewis E. Hinkley, John J. Horan, Jr., John G. Kelleher, James A. Kelly, Frank S. Luciano, Paul H. McCarthy, Stephen F. Mulcahy, John E. Murphy, Frederick R. Petrigno, Thomas B. Pizzi, Joseph Salvucci, Donald Scelso, Michael A. Smith, Stephen J. Spillane, Robert P. Sullo, John R. Swansburg, Gary M. Temple, Anthony Tordiglione, Joseph J. Zeletsky.

LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN AND DAILY LISTS.

GODFREY G. TORREY, Topsfield

Editor

MARY E. BARRY, North Reading

Assistant Editor

Room 431, State House

LEGISLATIVE REPORTERS.

- Albano, Joseph (*Boston Record-American*), 33 Day Circle, Woburn.
 Beatrice, Michael (*Boston Globe*), 10 Puritan Lane, Swampscott.
 Braude, Richard N. (*Patriot Ledger*), 24 Alrich Road, West Quincy.
 Brewer, Peter (*Associated Press*), 418 Pleasant Street, Milton.
 Brunelle, Philip (*Springfield Union*), 30 Bowdoin Street, Boston.
 Dalton, Cornelius (*Boston Herald-Traveler*), 5 Juniper Road, Wellesley.
 Day, Fred (*State House News Service*), 21 Belmont Street, Lowell.
 Ellis, David (*Boston Globe*), 27 Highland Street, Gloucester.
 Gaines, Richard (*United Press International*), 253 Newbury Street, Boston.
 Gallagher, Thomas C. (*Boston Herald-Traveler*), 108 Parker Street, Maynard.
 Griffin, William J. (*State House News Service*), 11 Ely Road, Dorchester.
 Glibody, George F. (*State House News Service*), 3 Ely Road, Dorchester.
 Hanron, Robert (*Boston Globe*), 15 Peterson Road, South Easton.
 Harris, Mrs. Jean Cole (*Boston Record-American*), 48 Prospect Hill, Weymouth.
 Healy, Robert (*Boston Globe*), 17 Cavanagh Street, North Scituate.
 Hern, David (*New Bedford Standard Times and Lowell Sun*), 40 Landseer Street, West Roxbury.
 Knowles, Howard S. (*Worcester Telegram-Gazette*), 80 Ardmore Road, Melrose.
 Liston, Mrs. Carol (*Boston Globe*), 17 Hereford Street, Boston.
 Lucas, Peter (*Boston Herald-Traveler*), 79 North Hancock Street, Lexington.
 McNiff, Brian (*Worcester Telegram-Gazette*), 101 Waban Hill Road, Chestnut Hill.
 Micciche, Salvator (*Boston Globe*), 84 Sheffield Road, Melrose.
 Michelson, Abraham A. (*Berkshire Eagle*), Birchwood Lane, Lenox.
 Mills, Edgar M. (*Christian Science Monitor*), 5 Rustic Lane, Medfield.
 Nathan, Mrs. Norma (*Lawrence Eagle-Tribune*), East Street, Middleton.
 Nyhan, David (*Associated Press*), Regency 9-A, Clarendon Hill, 1370 Broadway, Somerville.
 Reilly, Frank K. (*Boston Record-American*), 32 Lorraine Road, Westwood.
 Richard, Ray (*Boston Globe*), 10 Prospect Street, South Easton.
 Rodrigues, Elmer (*New Bedford Standard Times*), 98 Menton Street, New Bedford.
 Ryan, Karl T. (*State House News Service*), 880 East 4th Street, South Boston.
 Ryan, Paul C. (*State House News Service*), 50 Longwood Avenue, Brookline.
 Sewell, Thomas (*Boston Herald-Traveler*), 21 Temple Street, Boston.
 Swaim, Loring (*Lowell Sun*), Long Hill Road, Groton.
 Turner, Robert L. (*Boston Globe*), 117 Seekonk Street, Norfolk.
 White, Howard (*Boston Herald-Traveler*), 394 Quincy Avenue, Braintree.
 Whitin, Harry T. (*Worcester Telegram-Gazette*), 548 Lincoln Street, Worcester.
 Wilson, David (*Boston Globe*), Box 52, Elm Street, Kingston.
 Woodman, Miss Helen (*New England Newspaper Service*), 97 Myrtle Street, Boston.
 Woodman, Wendell (*New England Newspaper Service*), 41 Quincy Street, Medford.
 Wysocki, Ronald (*Boston Globe*), 8 Kittredge Street, Peabody.

DISTRICTS

CONGRESSIONAL, COUNCILLOR,
SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

[As established by Chapter 472 of the Acts of 1967. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

The United States census of 1960 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT No. 1.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.
<i>Berkshire County.</i>		<i>Franklin County.</i>	
Adams	12,391	Ashfield	1,131
Alford	256	Bernardston	1,370
Becket	770	Buckland	1,664
Cheshire	2,472	Charlemont	897
Clarksburg	1,741	Colrain	1,426
Dalton	6,436	Conway	875
Egremont	895	Deerfield	3,338
Florida	569	Erving	1,272
Great Barrington	6,624	Gill	1,203
Hancock	455	Greenfield	17,690
Hinsdale	1,414	Hawley	251
Lanesborough	2,933	Heath	304
Lee	5,271	Leverett	914
Lenox	4,253	Leyden	343
Monterey	480	Monroe	210
Mount Washington	34	Montague	7,836
New Ashford	165	New Salem	397
New Marlborough	1,083	Northfield	2,320
NORTH ADAMS	19,905	Orange	6,154
Otis	473	Rowe	231
Peru	197	Shelburne	1,739
PITTSFIELD	57,879	Shutesbury	265
Richmond	890	Sunderland	1,279
Sandisfield	536	Warwick	426
Savoy	277	Wendell	292
Sheffield	2,138	Whately	1,037
Stockbridge	2,161		
Tyringham	197	<i>Hampden County.</i>	
Washington	290	Agawam	15,718
West Stockbridge	1,244	Blandford	636
Williamstown	7,322	Chester	1,155
Windsor	384	Granville	874

DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.
<i>Hampden Co. — Con.</i>		<i>Hampshire Co. — Con.</i>	
HOLYOKE . . .	52,689	Southampton . . .	2,192
Montgomery . . .	333	Westhampton . . .	583
Russell . . .	1,366	Williamsburg . . .	2,186
Southwick . . .	5,139	Worthington . . .	597
Tolland . . .	101		
WESTFIELD . . .	26,302	<i>Worcester County.</i>	
West Springfield . . .	24,924	Athol . . .	11,637
		Barre . . .	3,479
<i>Hampshire County.</i>		Hardwick . . .	2,340
Amherst . . .	13,718	Hubbardston . . .	1,217
Chesterfield . . .	556	New Braintree . . .	509
Cummington . . .	550	Oakham . . .	524
Easthampton . . .	12,326	Petersham . . .	890
Goshen . . .	385	Phillipston . . .	695
Hadley . . .	3,099	Royalston . . .	800
Hatfield . . .	2,350	Rutland . . .	3,253
Huntington . . .	1,392	Templeton . . .	5,371
Middlefield . . .	315		
NORTHAMPTON . . .	30,058	Total . . .	428,300
Pelham . . .	805		
Plainfield . . .	237	[Silvio O. Conte]	

DISTRICT No. 2.

<i>Hampden County.</i>		<i>Worcester County.</i>	
Brimfield . . .	1,414	Auburn . . .	14,047
CHICOPEE . . .	61,553	Brookfield . . .	1,751
East Longmeadow . . .	10,294	Charlton . . .	3,685
Hampden . . .	2,345	Dudley . . .	6,510
Holland . . .	561	East Brookfield . . .	1,533
Longmeadow . . .	10,565	Leicester . . .	8,177
Ludlow . . .	13,805	North Brookfield . . .	3,616
Monson . . .	6,712	Oxford . . .	9,282
Palmer . . .	10,358	Southbridge . . .	16,523
SPRINGFIELD . . .	174,463	Spencer . . .	7,838
Wales . . .	659	Sturbridge . . .	3,604
Wilbraham . . .	7,387	Warren . . .	3,383
		Webster . . .	13,680
<i>Hampshire County.</i>		West Brookfield . . .	2,053
Belchertown . . .	5,186		
Granby . . .	4,221	Total . . .	427,678
South Hadley . . .	14,956		
Ware . . .	7,517	[Edward P. Boland]	

DISTRICT No. 3.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.
<i>Middlesex County.</i>		<i>Worcester County.</i>	
Acton	7,238	Ashburnham	2,758
Ashby	1,883	Berlin	1,742
Ayer	14,927	Bolton	1,264
Boxborough	744	Clinton	12,848
Concord	12,517	FITCHBURG	43,021
Hudson	9,666	GARDNER	19,038
Lincoln	5,613	Harvard	2,563
Littleton	5,109	Lancaster	3,958
MARLBOROUGH	18,819	LEOMINSTER	27,929
Maynard	7,695	Lunenburg	6,334
NEWTON	92,384	Sterling	3,193
Shirley	5,202	Westminster	4,022
Stow	2,573	Winchendon	6,237
Townsend	3,650		
WALTHAM	55,413	Total	431,954
Watertown	39,092		
Westford	6,261		
Weston	8,261	[Philip J. Philbin.]	

DISTRICT No. 4.

<i>Middlesex County.</i>		<i>Worcester Co. — Con.</i>	
Ashland	7,779	Millbury	9,623
Framingham	44,526	Milford	15,749
Holliston	6,222	Millville	1,567
Hopkinton	4,932	Northborough	6,687
Sudbury	7,447	Northbridge	10,800
Wayland	10,444	Paxton	2,399
		Princeton	1,360
<i>Norfolk County.</i>		Shrewsbury	16,622
Bellingham	6,774	Southborough	3,996
Franklin	10,530	Sutton	3,638
Medway	5,168	Upton	3,127
		Uxbridge	7,789
<i>Worcester County.</i>		Westborough	9,599
Blackstone	5,130	West Boylston	5,526
Boylston	2,367	WORCESTER	186,587
Douglas	2,559		
Grafton	10,627	Total	425,746
Holden	10,117		
Hopedale	3,987		
Mendon	2,068	[Harold D. Donohue.]	

DISTRICT No. 5.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.
<i>Essex County.</i>		<i>Middlesex Co. — Con.</i>	
Andover . . .	15,878	LOWELL . . .	92,107
Methuen . . .	28,114	North Reading . . .	8,331
LAWRENCE . . .	70,933	Pepperell . . .	4,336
		Reading . . .	19,259
<i>Middlesex County.</i>		Tewksbury . . .	15,902
Bedford . . .	10,969	Tyngsborough . . .	3,302
Billerica . . .	17,867	Wakefield . . .	24,295
Burlington . . .	12,852	Wilmington . . .	12,475
Carlisle . . .	1,488	WOBURN . . .	31,214
Chelmsford . . .	15,130		
Dracut . . .	13,674	Total . . .	430,545
Dunstable . . .	824		
Groton . . .	3,904		
Lexington . . .	27,691	[F. Bradford Morse.]	

DISTRICT No. 6.

<i>Essex County.</i>		<i>Essex Co. — Con.</i>	
Amesbury . . .	10,787	Nahant . . .	3,960
BEVERLY . . .	36,108	Newbury . . .	2,519
Boxford . . .	2,010	NEWBURYPORT . . .	14,004
Danvers . . .	21,926	North Andover . . .	10,908
Essex . . .	2,238	PEABODY . . .	32,202
Georgetown . . .	3,755	Rockport . . .	4,616
GLOUCESTER . . .	25,789	Rowley . . .	2,783
Groveland . . .	3,297	SALEM . . .	39,211
Hamilton . . .	5,488	Salisbury . . .	3,154
HAVERHILL . . .	46,346	Swampscott . . .	13,294
Ipswich . . .	8,544	Topsfield . . .	3,351
LYNN . . .	94,478	Wenham . . .	2,798
Lynnfield . . .	8,398	West Newbury . . .	1,844
Manchester . . .	3,932		
Marblehead . . .	18,521	Total . . .	433,240
Merrimac . . .	3,261		
Middleton . . .	3,718		
		[William H. Bates. ¹]	
		[Michael J. Harrington. ²]	

¹ Died June 22, 1969.

² Elected September 30, 1969.

DISTRICT No. 7.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.
<i>Essex County.</i>		<i>Suffolk County.</i>	
Saugus	20,666	CHELSEA	33,749
<i>Middlesex County.</i>		REVERE	40,080
Arlington	49,953	Winthrop	20,303
Belmont	28,715	Total	426,473
Everett	43,544		
MALDEN	57,676		
MEDFORD	64,971		
MELROSE	29,619		
Stoneham	17,821		
Winchester	19,376		
		[Torbert H. Macdonald.]	

DISTRICT No. 8.

<i>Middlesex County.</i>		<i>Suffolk County — Con.</i>	
CAMBRIDGE	107,716	BOSTON — Con.	
SOMERVILLE	94,697	Ward 5	36,920
<i>Norfolk County.</i>		Ward 21	36,977
Brookline	54,044	Ward 22	32,170
<i>Suffolk County.</i>		Total	428,276
BOSTON:			
Ward 1	45,114		
Ward 2	20,638		
		[Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.]	

DISTRICT No. 9.

<i>Suffolk County.</i>		<i>Suffolk County — Con.</i>	
BOSTON:		BOSTON — Con.	
Ward 3	29,240	Ward 14	47,766
Ward 4	28,524	Ward 15	24,051
Ward 6	28,426	Ward 16	30,689
Ward 7	27,689	Ward 17	30,407
Ward 8	20,140	Ward 19	29,533
Ward 9	19,485	Total	429,692
Ward 10	26,595		
Ward 11	25,532		
Ward 12	30,744		
Ward 13	30,871		
		[John W. McCormack.]	

DISTRICT No. 10.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1900.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1900.
<i>Bristol County.</i>		<i>Norfolk County.</i>	
ATTLEBORO	27,118	Dover	2,846
Berkley	1,609	Foxborough	10,136
Dighton	3,769	Medfield	6,021
Easton	9,078	Millis	4,374
FALL RIVER	99,942	Needham	25,793
Freetown	3,039	Norfolk	3,471
Mansfield	7,773	Plainville	3,810
North Attleborough	14,777	Sharon	10,070
Norton	6,818	Walpole	14,068
Raynham	4,150	Wellesley	26,071
Rehoboth	4,953	Westwood	10,354
Seekonk	8,399	Wrentham	6,685
Somerset	12,196		
Swansea	9,916	<i>Plymouth County.</i>	
TAUNTON	41,132	Lakeville	3,209
Westport	6,641	Middleborough	11,065
<i>Middlesex County.</i>		Total	429,920
Natick	28,831	[Margaret M. Heckler.]	
Sherborn	1,806		

DISTRICT No. 11.

<i>Norfolk County.</i>		<i>Plymouth County.</i>	
Avon	4,301	BROCKTON	72,813
Braintree	31,069		
Canton	12,771	<i>Suffolk County.</i>	
Dedham	23,869	BOSTON:	
Holbrook	10,104	Ward 18	54,096
Milton	26,375	Ward 20	41,590
Norwood	24,898		
QUINCY	87,409	Total	424,523
Randolph	18,900	[James A. Burke.]	
Stoughton	16,328		

DISTRICT No. 12.

<i>Barnstable County.</i>		<i>Barnstable Co. — Con.</i>	
Barnstable	13,465	Mashpee	867
Bourne	14,011	Orleans	2,342
Brewster	1,236	Provincetown	3,389
Chatham	3,273	Sandwich	2,082
Dennis	3,727	Truro	1,002
Eastham	1,200	Wellfleet	1,404
Falmouth	13,037	Yarmouth	5,504
Harwich	3,747		

DISTRICT No. 12 — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.
<i>Bristol County.</i>		<i>Plymouth Co. — Con.</i>	
Acushnet . . .	5,755	East Bridgewater . . .	6,139
Dartmouth . . .	14,607	Halifax . . .	1,599
Fairhaven . . .	14,339	Hanover . . .	5,923
NEW BEDFORD . . .	102,477	Hanson . . .	4,370
		Hingham . . .	15,378
<i>Dukes County.</i>		Hull . . .	7,055
Chilmark . . .	238	Kingston . . .	4,302
Edgartown . . .	1,474	Marion . . .	2,881
Gay Head . . .	103	Marshfield . . .	6,748
Gosnold . . .	66	Mattapoisett . . .	3,117
Oak Bluffs . . .	1,419	Norwell . . .	5,207
Tisbury . . .	2,169	Pembroke . . .	4,919
West Tisbury . . .	360	Plymouth . . .	14,445
		Plympton . . .	821
<i>Nantucket County.</i>		Rochester . . .	1,559
Nantucket . . .	3,559	Rockland . . .	13,119
		Scituate . . .	11,214
<i>Norfolk County.</i>		Wareham . . .	9,461
Cohasset . . .	5,840	West Bridgewater . . .	5,061
Weymouth . . .	48,177	Whitman . . .	10,485
<i>Plymouth County.</i>		Total . . .	432,231
Abington . . .	10,607		
Bridgewater . . .	10,276		
Carver . . .	1,949		
Duxbury . . .	4,727	[Hastings Keith.]	

COUNCILLOR DISTRICTS.

(With Councillors for 1969-70.)

[As established by Chapter 432, Section 1, of the Acts of 1960, based on the State census of 1955. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

I. — The Cape and Plymouth, the First, Second and Third Bristol, and the Norfolk and Plymouth Senatorial Districts.

Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable*; Acushnet, Attleboro, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, New Bedford, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, Taunton and Westport, *in the county of Bristol*; Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County*; Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket*; Cohasset, Holbrook and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk*; and Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Marshfield, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Scituate, Wareham and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth*. Legal voters, 314,050. [Nicholas W. Mitchell, Fall River.]

II. — The Second Norfolk, the Norfolk and Middlesex, the Norfolk and Suffolk, the Plymouth, and the Sixth Suffolk Senatorial Districts.

Easton and Mansfield, *in the county of Bristol*; Newton and Weston, *in the county of Middlesex*; Avon, Bellingham, Brookline, Canton, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Plainville, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Westwood and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk*; Abington, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Rockland and West Bridgewater, *in the county of Plymouth*; and Wards Nos. 12, 14, 18 and 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 322,309. [Herbert L. Connolly, Newton.]

III. — The Second and Fifth Middlesex, the Middlesex and Worcester, and the Third and Fifth Suffolk Senatorial Districts.

Acton, Ashland, Ayer, Bedford, Belmont, Boxborough, Wards Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lincoln, Littleton, Marlborough, Maynard, Natick, Sherborn, Shirley, Ward 7 of Somerville, Stow, Sudbury, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland and Westford, *in the county of Middlesex*; Wards Nos. 4, 5, 10, 11, 19, 20 and 21 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk*; and Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Lancaster and Northborough, *in the county of Worcester*. Legal voters, 322,111. [George F. Cronin, Jr., Boston.]

IV. — The First Norfolk, and the First, Second, Fourth and Seventh Suffolk Senatorial Districts.

Saugus, *in the county of Essex*; Ward 1 of Cambridge, and Wards 1 and 5 of Everett, *in the county of Middlesex*; Braintree, Milton, Quincy and Randolph, *in the county of Norfolk*; and Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16 and 17 of Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 306,895. [Patrick J. McDonough, Boston.]

V. — The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Essex Senatorial Districts.

Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury, *in the county of Essex*; and North Reading and Reading, *in the county of Middlesex*. Legal voters, 307,006. [Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence.]

VI. — The First, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Middlesex Senatorial Districts.

Arlington, Ashby, Billerica, Burlington, Ward 3 of Cambridge, Dracut, Dunstable, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Everett, Groton, Lexington, Lowell, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Pepperell, Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Somerville, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wakefield, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn, *in the county of Middlesex*. Legal voters, 305,043. [G. Edward Bradley.]

VII. — The First, Second, Third and Fourth Worcester, and the Worcester and Hampden Senatorial Districts.

Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden*; Belchertown and Ware, *in the county of Hampshire*; and Ashburnham, Athol, Auburn, Barre, Blackstone, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Douglas, Dudley, East Brookfield, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Hardwick, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Leicester, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Northbridge, Oakham, Oxford, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Warren, Webster, West Brookfield, West Boylston, Westborough, Westminster, Winchendon and Worcester, *in the county of Worcester*. Legal voters, 304,677. [Walter F. Kelly, Worcester.]

VIII. — The Berkshire, the Franklin and Hampshire, the First and Second Hampden, and the Hampden and Berkshire Senatorial Districts.

Adams, Alford, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Egremont, Florida, Great Barrington, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Ashford, New Marlborough, North Adams, Otis, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sandisfield, Savoy, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor, *in the county of Berkshire*; Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin*; Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Chicopee, East Longmeadow, Granville, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Springfield, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden*; and Amherst, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire*. Legal voters, 328,494. [Raymond J. Fontana]

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

(With Senators for 1969-70.)

[As established by Chapter 432, Section 2, of the Acts of 1960, based on the State census of 1955. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

[Average ratio for the State, legal voters, 62,765.]

BERKSHIRE. — Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, New Ashford, North Adams, Peru, Pittsfield, Savoy, Washington, Williamstown and Windsor. Legal voters, 63,280. [Andrea F. Nuciforo, Pittsfield.]

FIRST BRISTOL. — Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea and Taunton. Legal voters, 61,645. [John F. Parker, Taunton.]

SECOND BRISTOL. — Acushnet, Fall River and Freetown. Legal voters, 62,761. [Mary L. Fonseca, Fall River.]

THIRD BRISTOL. — Dartmouth and New Bedford. Legal voters, 64,267. [George G. Mendonca, New Bedford.]

CAPE AND PLYMOUTH. — Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable*; Fairhaven and Westport, *in the county of Bristol*; Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County*; Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket*; and Marion, Mattapoisett, Plymouth, Rochester and Wareham, *in the county of Plymouth*. Legal voters, 62,288. [Allan F. Jones, Barnstable.]

FIRST ESSEX. — Lynn, Nahant and Swampscott. Legal voters, 63,430. [Charles V. Hogan, Lynn.]

SECOND ESSEX. — Beverly, Marblehead, Peabody and Salem. Legal voters, 62,858. [Kevin B. Harrington, Salem.]

THIRD ESSEX. — Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester, Middleton, Newbury, Rockport, Rowley, Topsfield, Wenham and West New-

bury, *in the county of Essex*; and North Reading and Reading, *in the county of Middlesex*. Legal voters, 61,640. [William L. Saltonstall, Manchester.]

FOURTH ESSEX. — Amesbury, Andover, Haverhill, Merrimac, Newburyport, North Andover and Salisbury. Legal voters, 60,368. [James P. Rurak, Haverhill.]

FIFTH ESSEX. — Lawrence and Methuen. Legal voters, 58,710. [William X. Wall, Lawrence.]

FRANKLIN AND HAMPSHIRE. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin*; and Amherst, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton and Williamsburg, *in the county of Hampshire*. Legal voters, 67,662. [John D. Barrus, Goshen.]

FIRST HAMPDEN. — Ludlow and Wards Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Springfield. Legal voters, 68,053. [Stanley John Zarod, Springfield.]

SECOND HAMPDEN. — Chicopee, Holyoke and Ward No. 1 of Springfield. Legal voters, 64,996. [Maurice A. Donahue, Holyoke.]

HAMPDEN AND BERKSHIRE. — Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham and West Stockbridge, *in the county of Berkshire*; Agawam, Blandford, Chester, East Longmeadow, Granville, Longmeadow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Ward No. 3 of Springfield, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden*; and Middlefield and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire*. Legal voters, 64,503. [George D. Hammond, Westfield.]

FIRST MIDDLESEX. — Ashby, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Lowell, Pepperell, Townsend and Tyngsborough. Legal voters, 64,400. [John E. Harrington, Jr., Lowell.]

SECOND MIDDLESEX. — Belmont, Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge and Ward 7 of Somerville. Legal voters, 55,703. [Francis X. McCann, Cambridge.]

THIRD MIDDLESEX. — Ward No. 3 of Cambridge, Ward No. 2 of Malden, Wards Nos. 1 and 7 of Medford and Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Somerville. Legal voters, 60,316. [Denis L. McKenna, Somerville.]

FOURTH MIDDLESEX. — Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Everett, Wards Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Malden and Melrose. Legal voters, 65,735. [Fred Lamson, Malden.]

FIFTH MIDDLESEX. — Ayer, Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Lincoln, Littleton, Shirley, Waltham, Watertown and Westford. Legal voters, 62,598. [James DeNormandie, Lincoln.]

SIXTH MIDDLESEX. — Arlington, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Medford and Winchester. Legal voters, 60,859. [Philibert L. Pellegrini, Arlington.]

SEVENTH MIDDLESEX. — Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Wakefield, Wilmington and Woburn. Legal voters, 66,515. [Ronald C. MacKenzie, Burlington.]

MIDDLESEX AND WORCESTER. — Acton, Ashland, Boxborough, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Marlborough, Maynard, Natick, Sherborn, Stow, Sudbury and Wayland, *in the county of Middlesex*; Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Lancaster and Northborough, *in the county of Worcester*. Legal voters, 65,318. [William I. Randall, Framingham.]

FIRST NORFOLK. — Braintree, Quincy and Randolph. Legal voters, 61,681. [James R. McIntyre, Quincy.]

SECOND NORFOLK. — Easton and Mansfield, *in the county of Bristol*; and Bellingham, Canton, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Norwood, Plainville, Sharon, Walpole, Westwood and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk*. Legal voters, 64,024. [John M. Quinlan, Dover.]

NORFOLK AND MIDDLESEX. — Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 of Newton and Weston, *in the county of Middlesex*; and Dedham, Needham and Wellesley, *in the county of Norfolk*. Legal voters, 67,246. [David H. Locke, Wellesley.]

NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH. — Cohasset, Holbrook and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk*; and Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marshfield, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Plympton, Scituate and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth*. Legal voters, 63,089. [William D. Weeks, Cohasset.]

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 1, 6 and 7 of Newton, *in the county of Middlesex*; Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk*; and Ward No. 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 65,567. [Beryl W. Cohen, Brookline.]

PLYMOUTH. — Avon and Stoughton, *in the county of Norfolk*; and Abington, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Rockland and West Bridgewater, *in the county of Plymouth*. Legal voters, 61,645. [James F. Burke, Brockton.]

FIRST SUFFOLK. — Saugus, *in the county of Essex*; Wards Nos. 1 and 5 of Everett, *in the county of Middlesex*; and Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 60,143. [Joseph J. C. DiCarlo, Revere.]

SECOND SUFFOLK. — Ward No. 1 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex*; and Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 58,456. [Mario Umana, East Boston.]

THIRD SUFFOLK. — Ward No. 2 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex*; and Wards Nos. 4, 5 and 21 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 64,165. [Oliver F. Ames, Boston.]

FOURTH SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13 of Boston. Legal voters, 53,957. [John J. Moakley, Boston.]

FIFTH SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 10, 11, 19 and 20 of Boston. Legal voters, 67,163. [Robert L. Cawley, Boston.]

SIXTH SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 12, 14 and 18 of Boston. Legal voters, 67,713. [Samuel Harmon, Boston.]

SEVENTH SUFFOLK. — Milton, *in the county of Norfolk*; and Wards Nos. 15, 16 and 17 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 63,154. [George V. Kenneally, Jr., Boston.]

FIRST WORCESTER. — Leicester, Millbury and Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Worcester. Legal voters, 54,908. [Daniel J. Foley, Worcester.]

SECOND WORCESTER. — Holden, West Boylston and Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10 of Worcester. Legal voters, 60,436. [John J. Conte, Worcester.]

THIRD WORCESTER. — Ashburnham, Boylston, Clinton, Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominster, Lunenburg, Sterling and Westminster. Legal voters, 61,913. [Joseph D. Ward, Fitchburg.]

FOURTH WORCESTER. — Auburn, Blackstone, Douglas, Dudley, Grafton, Hopedale, Mendon, Milford, Millville, Northbridge, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster and Westborough. Legal voters, 65,468. [James A. Kelly, Jr., Oxford.]

WORCESTER, HAMPDEN AND HAMPSHIRE. — Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden*; Belchertown and Ware, *in the county of Hampshire*; and Athol, Barre, Brookfield, Charlton, East Brookfield, Hardwick, Hubbardston, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Templeton, Warren, West Brookfield and Winchendon, *in the county of Worcester*. Legal voters, 61,952. [Philip A. Quinn, Spencer.]

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.*

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS*

[As established under authority of Chapter 877 of the Acts of 1967.
See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Average ratio for Representatives: Population, 22,064.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

THREE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Barnstable and Yarmouth. Legal voters, 13,321; population, 24,324. One representative, John J. Bowes (R), Barnstable.
2. — Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. Legal voters, 16,328; population, 25,922. One representative, Stephen Weekes (R), Harwich.
3. — Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee and Sandwich. Legal voters, 11,964; population, 23,311. One representative, Harry A. S. Read, (R), Sandwich.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

SIX REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Clarksburg, Florida and North Adams. Legal voters, 11,176; population 22,429. One representative, Frank J. Matrango (D), North Adams.
 2. — Adams, Dalton, Savoy, Williamstown and Windsor. Legal voters, 14,700; population, 27,838. One representative, Anthony P. McBride (D), Adams.
-

* The State Census of 1965 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT

3. — Cheshire, Lanesborough, New Ashford and Pittsfield, 1st Ward and 2nd Ward. Legal voters, 11,420; population, 21,950. One representative, William I. Kitterman (D), Pittsfield.
4. — Lenox and Pittsfield, 3rd Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 10,738; population, 22,867. One representative, Joel S. Greenberg (D), Pittsfield.
5. — Hancock and Pittsfield, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 12,126; population, 22,826. One representative, Thomas C. Wojtkowski (D), Pittsfield.
6. — Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Hinsdale, Lee, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Peru, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington and West Stockbridge. Legal voters, 13,930; population, 27,687. One representative, Sidney Q. Curtiss (R), Sheffield.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

NINETEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — New Bedford, 1st Ward and 2nd Ward. Legal voters, 20,604; population, 38,145. Two representatives, Donald R. Gaudette (D), New Bedford; J. Louis LeBlanc (D), New Bedford.
2. — New Bedford, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 33,009; population, 62,031. Three representatives, Edward P. Coury (D), New Bedford; George Rogers (D), New Bedford; Joseph D. Saulnier (R), New Bedford.
3. — Dartmouth and Freetown. Legal voters, 10,350; population, 20,524. One representative, Raymond S. Peck (D), Dartmouth.
4. — Acushnet and Fairhaven. Legal voters, 11,226; population, 22,359. One representative, William Q. MacLean, Jr. (D), Fairhaven.
5. — Fall River, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward and 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 21,442; population, 40,218. Two representatives, Matthew J. Kuss (D), Fall River; Bernard Paquette (D), Fall River.
6. — Fall River, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 7th Ward, and Somerset 5th Precinct. Legal voters, 10,492; population, 20,058. One representative, James A. O'Brien, Jr. (D), Fall River.
7. — Fall River, 6th Ward and Westport. Legal voters, 11,119; population, 21,179. One representative, John J. Long (D), Fall River.

DISTRICT

8. — Fall River, 8th Ward and Somerset, 3rd Precinct and 4th Precinct. Legal voters, 11,212; population, 21,105. One representative, Wilfred C. Driscoll (D), Fall River.
9. — Berkley, Fall River, 9th Ward and Somerset 1st Precinct and 2nd Precinct. Legal voters, 10,833; population, 20,542. One representative, Manuel Raposa, Jr. (D), Somerset.
10. — Dighton, Seekonk, and Swansea. Legal voters, 12,658; population, 25,778. One representative, Antone S. Aguiar, Jr. (D), Swansea.
11. — Taunton, 3rd Ward, 5th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 10,262; population, 23,307. One representative, Theodore J. Aleixo, Jr. (D), Taunton.
12. — Rehoboth and Taunton, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,666; population, 24,200. One representative, Charles L. Flannery (R), Taunton.
13. — Attleboro, North Attleboro and Norton. Legal voters, 25,191; population, 51,109. Two representatives, Donald T. Bliss (R), North Attleboro; George I. Spatcher (R), Attleboro.
14. — Easton, Mansfield and Raynham. Legal voters, 12,008; population, 24,687. One representative, Walter W. O'Brien (R), Raynham.

DUKES COUNTY.**ONE REPRESENTATIVE.****DISTRICT**

1. — Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury. Legal voters, 3,823; population, 5,948. One representative, Benjamin C. Mayhew, Jr. (R), Chilmark.*

ESSEX COUNTY.**TWENTY-SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.****DISTRICT**

1. — Gloucester, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward, and Rockport. Legal voters, 13,333; population, 24,782. One representative, David E. Harrison (D) Gloucester.
2. — Essex, Gloucester, 5th Ward, 8th Ward, Hamilton and Ipswich. Legal voters, 13,266; population, 25,857. One representative, John F. Dolan (R), Ipswich.

* Died Sept. 28, 1969.

DISTRICT

3. — Beverly, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Manchester and Wenham. Legal voters, 11,083; population, 22,854. One representative, Francis W. Hatch, Jr. (R), Beverly.
4. — Beverly, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 11,368; population, 22,781. One representative, Thomas Bussone (R), Beverly.
5. — Peabody. Legal voters, 19,797; population, 41,781. Two representatives, Peter C. McCarthy (D), Peabody; Philip C. O'Donnell (D), Peabody.
6. — Danvers. Legal voters, 11,548; population, 24,764. One representative, Jerome A. Segal (R), Danvers.
7. — Salem and Swampscott, 1st Precinct, 2nd Precinct and 5th Precinct. Legal voters, 25,366; population, 47,422. Two representatives, Michael J. Harrington (D), Salem*; Samuel E. Zoll (D), Salem.
8. — Marblehead and Swampscott, 6th Precinct. Legal voters, 13,919; population, 23,331. One representative, J. Hilary Rockett (R), Marblehead.
9. — Lynn, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward, Nahant and Swampscott, 3rd Precinct and 4th Precinct. Legal voters, 34,023; population, 59,760. Three representatives, Philip N. Carney (D), Lynn; Andre R. Sigourney (D), Nahant; Richard L. Wood (D), Swampscott.
10. — Lynn, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 21,391; population, 41,256. Two representatives, T. Harold Gayron (D), Lynn; Thomas W. McGee (D), Lynn.
11. — Saugus. Legal voters, 11,095; population, 23,429. One representative, Belden G. Bly, Jr. (R), Saugus.
12. — Boxford, Georgetown, Lynnfield, Middleton and Topsfield. Legal voters, 12,850; population, 25,753. One representative, Robert C. Buell (R), Boxford.
13. — Andover, 1st Precinct, 5th Precinct, 6th Precinct, and North Andover. Legal voters, 11,940, population, 22,553. One representative, Paul W. Cronin (R), Andover.
14. — Andover, 3rd Precinct, and Lawrence, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 24,897; population, 44,363. Two representatives, John C. Bresnahan (D), Lawrence; Gerard A. Guilmette (D), Lawrence.
15. — Methuen, 1st Precinct, 3rd Precinct and 5th Precinct. Legal voters, 10,580; population, 19,761. One representative, Nicholas J. Buglione (D), Methuen.

* Elected to Congress Sept. 30, 1969.

DISTRICT

16. — Lawrence, 3rd Ward and 4th Ward, and Methuen, 2nd Precinct, 4th Precinct and 6th Precinct. Legal voters, 12,808; population, 24,643. One representative, Anthony R. DiFruscia (D), Lawrence.
17. — Andover, 2nd Precinct and 4th Precinct, and Lawrence, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 12,091; population, 23,281. One representative, Lawrence P. Smith (D), Lawrence.
18. — Haverhill, 3rd Ward, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 12,006; population, 22,683. One representative, Francis Bevilacqua (D), Haverhill.
19. — Haverhill, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,617; population, 20,566. One representative, William H. Ryan (R), Haverhill.
20. — Amesbury, Groveland, Merrimac and West Newbury. Legal voters, 11,248; population, 22,265. One representative, A. Edward Talbot (R), Amesbury.
21. — Newbury, Newburyport, Rowley and Salisbury. Legal voters, 13,357; population, 25,111. One representative, George E. Twomey (R), Newburyport.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.**THREE REPRESENTATIVES.****DISTRICT**

1. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Sunderland, Warwick and Whately. Legal voters, 10,231; population, 19,892. One representative, Winston Healy (R), Charlemont.
2. — Greenfield. Legal voters, 9,695; population, 18,265. One representative, Allan McGuane (D), Greenfield.
3. — Erving, Gill, Leverett, Montague, New Salem, Orange, Shutesbury and Wendell. Legal voters, 9,930; population, 19,530. One representative, Walter T. Kostanski, Jr. (R), Montague.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.**TWENTY REPRESENTATIVES.****DISTRICT**

1. — Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer and Wales. Legal voters, 11,418; population, 25,128. One representative Alexander Lolas (D), Monson.

DISTRICT

2. — Chicopee, 6th Ward, and Ludlow. Legal voters, 9,560; population, 21,653. One representative, Steve T. Chmura (D), Ludlow.
3. — Chicopee, 7th Ward, 8th Ward, 9th Ward, and Holyoke, 1st Ward and 2nd Ward. Legal voters, 15,970; population, 37,275. Two representatives, Roger L. Bernashe (D), Chicopee; Francis Lapointe (D), Chicopee.
4. — Chicopee, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 13,744; population, 25,287. One representative, Mitsie T. Kulig (D), Chicopee.
5. — Springfield, 1st Ward and 2nd Ward. Legal voters, 19,440; population, 43,228. Two representatives, James J. Bowler (D), Springfield; Arthur J. McKenna (D), Springfield.
6. — Springfield, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 21,395; population, 45,466. Two representatives, James L. Grimaldi (D), Springfield; Anthony M. Scibelli (D), Springfield.
7. — Longmeadow, Precinct A and E, Springfield, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,938; population, 25,189. One representative, Alan D. Sisitsky (D), Springfield.
8. — Springfield, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 13,173; population, 23,784. One representative, John P. O'Brien (D), Springfield.
9. — Agawam, and West Springfield, 8th Precinct. Legal voters, 10,069; population, 21,275. One representative, Walter T. Kerr (D), Agawam.
10. — Holyoke 3rd Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,649; population 22,111. One representative, David M. Bartley (D), Holyoke.
11. — Holyoke, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 11,533; population 20,609. One representative, Emmett J. Cauley (D), Holyoke.
12. — Westfield, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 9,614; population, 20,383. One representative, Robert J. McGinn (D), Westfield.
13. — Springfield, 8th Ward, and Wilbraham. Legal voters, 20,826; population, 46,930. Two representatives, Rudy Chmura (D), Springfield; Dave N. Vigneault (D), Springfield.
14. — West Springfield, 1st Precinct, 2nd Precinct, 3rd Precinct, 4th Precinct, 5th Precinct, 6th Precinct and 7th Precinct. Legal voters, 11,276; population, 22,279. One representative, John F. Coffey (D), West Springfield.

DISTRICT

15. — Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and Westfield, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 8,871; population, 18,257. One representative, James A. Adams (R), Westfield.
16. — East Longmeadow and Longmeadow, Precinct, B, C, and D. Legal voters, 9,793; population, 20,027. One representative, Vernon R. Farnsworth, Jr. (R), Longmeadow.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.**FOUR REPRESENTATIVES.****DISTRICT**

1. — Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington. Legal voters, 25,666; population 52,816. Two representatives, Edward A. McColgan (D), Northampton; Louis J. Morini (R), Northampton.
2. — Amherst, Belchertown, Granby, Hadley, Pelham, South Hadley, and Ware. Legal voters, 22,632; population, 47,249. Two representatives, James R. Nolen (D), Ware; John W. Oliver (D), Amherst.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.**FIFTY-EIGHT REPRESENTATIVES.****DISTRICT**

1. — Cambridge, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 18,336; population, 38,626. Two representatives, Michael J. Lombardi (D), Cambridge; John J. Toomey (D), Cambridge.
2. — Cambridge, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 13,763; population, 21,432. One representative, Mary B. Newman (R), Cambridge.
3. — Belmont, Precinct 7 and 8, and Cambridge, 7th Ward, 9th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 23,140; population 40,516. Two representatives, Charles F. Flaherty, Jr. (D), Cambridge; Timothy W. Hickey (D), Cambridge.
4. — Somerville, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 32,626; population, 63,238. Three representatives, Marie E. Howe (D), Somerville; Vincent J. Piro (D), Somerville; Michael J. Simonelli (D), Somerville.

DISTRICT

5. — Arlington, 1st Precinct, 2nd Precinct, 3rd Precinct and 5th Precinct, and Somerville, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 20,682; population, 36,030. Two representatives, Eleanor M. Campobasso (D), Arlington; William A. Pickett (D), Somerville.
6. — Arlington, 4th Precinct, 6th Precinct, 7th Precinct, 9th Precinct, 11th Precinct and 13th Precinct. Legal voters, 13,348; population, 23,646. One representative, Edward J. Dever, Jr. (D), Arlington.
7. — Arlington, 8th Precinct, 10th Precinct, 12th Precinct and 14th Precinct and Lexington, 1st Precinct. Legal voters, 11,653; population, 21,945. One representative, Gregory B. Khachadorian (R), Arlington.
8. — Belmont, 1st Precinct, 2nd Precinct and 3rd Precinct and Waltham, 2nd Ward and 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 12,973; population, 24,477. One representative, Edward F. Galotti (D), Belmont.
9. — Belmont, 4th Precinct, 5th Precinct and 6th Precinct and Watertown. Legal voters, 25,751; population, 48,493. Two representatives, Paul C. Menton (D), Watertown; Charles Ohanian (D), Watertown.
10. — Waltham, 5th Ward, 7th Ward, 8th Ward and 9th Ward. Legal voters, 11,815; population, 24,108. One representative, Richard E. Landry (D), Waltham.
11. — Waltham, 1st Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 8,992; population, 21,068. One representative, Donald J. Manning (D), Waltham.
12. — Newton, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 21,110; population, 40,383. Two representatives, Paul F. Malloy (D), Newton; H. James Shea, Jr. (D), Newton.
13. — Newton, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 23,893; population, 48,131. Two representatives, Irving Fishman (D), Newton; Theodore D. Mann (R), Newton.
14. — Medford. Legal voters, 34,779; population, 60,429. Three representatives, Paul J. Cavanaugh (D), Medford; John J. McGlynn (D), Medford; George L. Sacco, Jr. (D), Medford.
15. — Everett, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 23,781; population, 43,410. Two representatives, William F. Hogan (D), Everett; George Keverian (D), Everett.

DISTRICT

16. — Malden, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward, and Melrose, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 13,319; population, 23,994. One representative, Edward M. Flanagan (D), Malden.
17. — Malden, 1st Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward, and Melrose, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 22,383; population, 42,821. Two representatives, James S. Conway (D), Malden; David S. Liederman (D), Malden.
18. — Winchester. Legal voters, 10,880; population, 21,634. One representative, Harrison Chadwick (R), Winchester.
19. — Melrose, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,739; population, 21,432. One representative, William G. Robinson (R), Melrose.
20. — Wakefield. Legal voters, 13,616; population, 25,571. One representative, Hugh J. Morgan, Jr. (D), Wakefield.
21. — North Reading, Reading and Stoneham. Legal voters, 25,497; population, 51,179. Two representatives, Nils L. Nordberg (R), Reading; Daniel C. Towse (R), Stoneham.
22. — Woburn, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 12,146; population, 24,615. One representative, Daniel L. Joyce, Jr. (D), Woburn.
23. — Burlington and Woburn, 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 10,376; population, 23,023. One representative, Robert A. Vigneau (D), Burlington.
24. — Lexington, 2nd Precinct, 3rd Precinct, 4th Precinct, 5th Precinct and 6th Precinct. Legal voters, 11,830; population, 25,343. One representative, Lincoln P. Cole, Jr. (R), Lexington.
25. — Wilmington and Woburn, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 9,607; population, 22,245. One representative, Fred F. Cain (D), Wilmington.
26. — Bedford, Lincoln and Weston. Legal voters, 12,160; population, 25,098. One representative, Edward M. Dickson (R), Weston.
27. — Billerica and Carlisle. Legal voters, 9,209; population, 25,644. One representative, Stanley J. Bocko (D), Billerica.
28. — Tewksbury. Legal voters, 6,616; population, 18,079. One representative, Kevin C. Sullivan (D), Tewksbury.
29. — Dracut and Lowell, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 11,162; population, 22,799. One representative, John Janas (R), Lowell.
30. — Lowell, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 5th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 21,120; population, 37,877. Two representatives, John J. Desmond (D), Lowell; Raymond F. Rourke (D), Lowell.

DISTRICT

31. — Lowell, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 23,980; population, 42,394. Two representatives, Cornelius F. Kiernan (D), Lowell; Paul J. Sheehy (D), Lowell.
32. — Chelmsford. Legal voters, 10,547; population, 23,040. One representative, Bruce N. Freeman (R), Chelmsford.
33. — Acton and Concord. Legal voters, 11,366; population, 24,704. One representative, John A. S. McGlennon (R), Concord.
34. — Ayer, Boxborough, Littleton, Tyngsborough and Westford. Legal voters, 10,685; population, 22,686. One representative, Felix R. Perrault (D), Westford.
35. — Ashby, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley and Townsend. Legal voters, 9,123; population, 19,353. One representative, George W. Shattuck (R), Pepperell.
36. — Hudson, Maynard and Stow. Legal voters, 11,670; population, 25,903. One representative, Wilfred E. Balthazar (D), Hudson.
37. — Marlborough. Legal voters, 11,092; population, 23,591. One representative, John J. Navin (D), Marlborough.
38. — Sudbury and Wayland. Legal voters, 10,260; population, 23,086. One representative, Ann C. Gannett (R), Wayland.
39. — Framingham, 1st Precinct, 2nd Precinct, 3rd Precinct, 4th Precinct, 6th Precinct, 8th Precinct, 9th Precinct and 10th Precinct. Legal voters, 19,822; population, 42,081. Two representatives, Robert A. Belmonte (R), Framingham; J. Laurence Golden, Jr. (D), Framingham.
40. — Framingham, 5th Precinct and 7th Precinct and Natick. Legal voters, 20,358; population, 40,653. Two representatives, Walter T. Burke (D), Natick; Francis M. Keane (D), Natick.
41. — Ashland, Holliston, Hopkinton and Sherborn. Legal voters, 11,506; population, 25,458. One representative, John C. Losch (R), Holliston.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

DISTRICT

1. — Nantucket. Legal voters, 2,233; population, 3,714. One representative, Arthur L. Desrocher (R), Nantucket.

NORFOLK COUNTY.*

TWENTY-SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Quincy, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 10,233; population, 20,850. One representative, Arthur H. Tobin (D), Quincy.
2. — Quincy, 2nd Ward and 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 9,403; population, 18,806. One representative, Clifford H. Marshall (D), Quincy.
3. — Quincy, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 24,370; population, 47,502. Two representatives, Joseph E. Brett (D), Quincy; Walter J. Hannon (R), Quincy.
4. — Weymouth. Legal voters, 24,071; population, 50,468. Two representatives, Robert B. Ambler (D), Weymouth; William A. Connell Jr. (D), Weymouth.
5. — Braintree, and Holbrook. Legal voters, 22,380; population, 45,185. Two representatives, Barry T. Hannon (D), Braintree; Herbert B. Hollis (R), Braintree.
6. — Milton and Randolph. Legal voters, 26,415; population, 49,434. Two representatives, M. Joseph Manning (D), Milton; Joseph J. Semensi (D), Randolph.
7. — Avon, Canton, and Stoughton. Legal voters, 18,228; population, 40,171. Two representatives, John J. Mooney (D), Canton; Maurice E. Ronayne, Jr. (D), Canton.
8. — Dedham. Legal voters, 13,573; population, 26,618. One representative, Charles M. McGowan (D), Dedham.
9. — Needham and Wellesley. Legal voters, 29,752; population, 55,600. Three representatives, Gilbert W. Cox, Jr. (R), Needham; Richard W. Daly (R), Wellesley; Bruce H. Zeiser (R), Wellesley.
10. — Dover, Medfield, Norfolk, and Westwood. Legal voters, 12,906; population, 27,179. One representative, Charles W. Long (R), Westwood.
11. — Norwood, and Walpole. Legal voters, 21,553; population, 45,368. Two representatives, David C. Ahearn (D), Norwood; Alan Paul Danovitch (R), Norwood.
12. — Foxborough and Sharon. Legal voters, 10,502; population, 23,546. One representative, Robert S. Aronson (R), Sharon.

* Excluding the town of Cohasset, which is included in districts of Plymouth County.

DISTRICT

13. — Brookline. Legal Voters, 32,620; population, 53,608. Three representatives, Jack H. Backman (D), Brookline; Michael S. Dukakis (D), Brookline; Martin A. Linsky (R), Brookline.
14. — Bellingham, Franklin, Medway, Millis, Plainville and Wrentham. Legal voters, 21,279; population, 49,225. Two representatives, John F. St. Cyr (R), Millis; George L. Woods, Jr. (R), Franklin.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.*

THIRTEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Hingham and Hull. Legal voters, 12,185; population, 26,412. One representative, William J. Spence (D), Hingham.
2. — Cohasset (Norfolk County) and Scituate. Legal voters, 10,638; population, 21,017. One representative, George C. Young (R), Scituate.
3. — Abington and Rockland. Legal voters, 12,218; population, 26,844. One representative, John R. Buckley (D), Abington.
4. — Halifax, Hanover, Hanson and Pembroke. Legal voters, 10,656; population, 23,492. One representative, Charles W. Mann (R), Hanson.
5. — Kingston, Plymouth and Plympton. Legal voters, 12,593; population, 21,430. One representative, John A. Armstrong (R), Plymouth.
6. — Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Rochester and Wareham. Legal voters, 12,109; population, 25,442. One representative, Charles A. MacKenzie, Jr. (R), Wareham.
7. — Bridgewater and Middleborough. Legal voters, 11,436; population, 22,782. One representative, David L. Flynn (D), Bridgewater.
8. — East Bridgewater and Whitman. Legal voters, 9,355; population, 19,833. One representative, Karl S. Nordin (R), East Bridgewater.
9. — Duxbury, Marshfield and Norwell. Legal voters, 11,008; population, 22,774. One representative, Roger Sumner Babb (R), Norwell.
10. — Brockton, 3rd Ward and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 9,368; population, 20,224. One representative, Carl R. Ohlson (R), West Bridgewater.

* Including the town of Cohasset in Norfolk County.

DISTRICT

11. — Brockton, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 17,472; population, 39,090. Two representatives, Robert S. Creedon, Jr. (D,) Brockton; Paul M. Murphy (D), Brockton.
12. — Brockton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 12,718; population, 29,916. One representative, Peter George Asiaf (D), Brockton.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

THIRTY-TWO REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Boston, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 18,559; population, 39,792. Two representatives, Louis Buttiglieri (D), Boston; George DiLorenzo (D), Boston.
2. — Boston, 2nd Ward. Legal voters, 8,172; population, 16,381. One representative, Anthony J. Scalli (D), Boston.
3. — Boston, 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 8,367; population, 20,761. One representative, Joseph A. Langone, 3rd (D), Boston.
4. — Boston, 4th Ward and 10th Ward. Legal voters, 18,355; population, 43,352. Two representatives, William A. Carey (D), Boston; David J. O'Connor (D), Boston.
5. — Boston, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 11,275; population, 22,715. One representative, Maurice E. Frye, Jr. (D), Boston.
6. — Boston, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 22,234; population, 46,688. Two representatives, William M. Bulger (D), Boston; Michael F. Flaherty (D), Boston.
7. — Boston, 8th Ward, 9th Ward and 12th Ward. Legal voters, 19,181; population, 54,034. Two representatives, Michael E. Haynes (D), Boston; Franklin Holgate (D), Boston.
8. — Boston, 11th Ward and 19th Ward. Legal voters, 23,813; population, 51,445. Two representatives, James J. Craven, Jr. (D), Boston; Arthur Joseph Lewis, Jr. (D), Boston.
9. — Boston, 13th Ward. Legal voters, 11,014; population, 28,852. One representative, Robert H. Quinn (D), Boston *; James F. Hart (D), Boston.**
10. — Boston, 14th Ward. Legal voters, 17,670; population, 46,751. Two representatives, I. Edward Serlin (D), Boston; Seymour F. Epstein (D), Boston.

* Elected Attorney General on Jan. 23, 1969.

** Elected to fill vacancy 6/4/69.

DISTRICT

11. — Boston, 15th Ward. Legal voters, 10,102; population, 22,714
One representative, Norton C. O'Brien (D), Boston.
12. — Boston, 16th Ward and 17th Ward. Legal voters, 30,656;
population, 59,340. Three representatives, John J. Finnegan
(D), Boston; Paul Murphy (D), Boston; Joseph B. Walsh
(D), Boston.
13. — Boston, 18th Ward. Legal voters, 28,589; population, 57,548.
Three representatives, Daniel W. Carney (D), Boston;
Michael Paul Feeney (D), Boston; Joseph M. Kearney (D),
Boston.
14. — Boston, 20th Ward. Legal voters, 24,644; population, 45,065.
Two representatives, Francis X. Coppinger (D), Boston;
Charles Robert Doyle (D), Boston.
15. — Boston, 21st Ward and 22nd Ward. Legal voters, 30,933; popu-
lation, 60,888. Three representatives, Michael J. Daly (D),
Boston; John F. Melia (D), Boston; Norman S. Weinberg
(D), Boston.
16. — Chelsea, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal
voters, 11,825; population, 19,919. One representative,
John J. Slater, Jr. (D), Chelsea.
17. — Chelsea, 3rd Ward, and Revere, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward,
4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 26,378; population,
49,573. Two representatives, Joseph Del Grosso (D), Revere;
William G. Reinstein (D), Revere.
18. — Winthrop, 1st Precinct, 2nd Precinct, 3rd Precinct, 4th Precinct
and 5th Precinct. Legal voters, 10,786; population, 20,398.
One representative, Ralph E. Sirianni, Jr. (D), Winthrop.

WORCESTER COUNTY.**TWENTY-EIGHT REPRESENTATIVES.****DISTRICT**

1. — Athol, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston and Winchendon.
Legal voters, 10,451; population, 21,249. One representative.
H. Thomas Colo (D), Athol.
2. — Ashburnham, Barre, Hardwick, Hubbardston, New Braintree,
Oakham, Templeton and Westminster. Legal voters, 10,598;
population, 22,282. One representative, Robert D. Wetmore
(D), Barre.
3. — Holden, Princeton, Rutland and West Boylston. Legal voters,
11,284; population, 21,761. One representative, Edward D.
Harrington, Jr. (R), Holden.

DISTRICT

4. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. Legal voters, 11,264; population, 21,723. One representative, Frederic W. Schlosstein, Jr. (D), Warren.
5. — Southbridge and Sturbridge. Legal voters, 11,099; population, 23,390. One representative, Paul J. Corriveau (R), Sturbridge.
6. — Dudley and Webster. Legal voters, 11,459; population, 21,317. One representative, John P. Ivascyn (D), Webster.
7. — Auburn, 2nd Precinct and 5th Precinct, Charlton, Leicester, Millbury, Oxford and Paxton. Legal voters, 20,615; population, 42,040. Two representatives, Richard J. Dwinell (D), Millbury; Albert L. Nash (D), Leicester.
8. — Blackstone, Douglas, Hopedale, Mendon, Millville, Northbridge, Sutton and Uxbridge. Legal voters, 21,485; population, 40,810. Two representatives, Thomas E. Creighton (D), Uxbridge; F. Leo Kenney (D), Uxbridge.
9. — Grafton, Milford, Upton and Westborough. Legal voters, 19,588; population, 42,674. Two representatives, Louis P. Bertonazzi (D), Milford; Nathan Rosenfeld (R), Milford.
10. — Boylston, Shrewsbury and Sterling. Legal voters, 12,067; population, 24,446. One representative, Anthony P. Grosso (R), Shrewsbury.
11. — Clinton, Lancaster, and Leominster, 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 12,359; population, 24,644. One representative, Thomas F. Fallon (D), Clinton.
12. — Leominster, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 11,976; population, 23,526. One representative, Angelo Picucci (D), Leominster.
13. — Fitchburg, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward, and Lunenburg. Legal voters, 11,847; population, 26,730. One representative, Gerald P. Lombard (D), Fitchburg.
14. — Fitchburg, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward and 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 13,531; population, 23,678. One representative, George J. Bourque (D), Fitchburg.
15. — Gardner. Legal voters, 9,460; population, 20,463. One representative, Raymond M. LaFontaine (D), Gardner.
16. — Worcester, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 12,939; population, 22,243. One representative, Theodore M. Herman (D), Worcester.
17. — Worcester, 2nd Ward, and 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 18,973; population, 39,936. Two representatives, Robert J. Bohigian (D), Worcester; Andrew Collaro (D), Worcester.

DISTRICT

18. — Worcester, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 11,288; population, 22,259.
One representative, Charles T. Tagman (D), Worcester.
19. — Worcester, 5th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 11,395;
population, 23,475. One representative, Thomas F. Farrell
(D), Worcester.
20. — Auburn, 1st Precinct and 3rd Precinct, and Worcester, 6th Ward.
Legal voters, 12,680; population, 23,207. One representative,
C. Vincent Shea (D), Worcester.
21. — Auburn, 4th Precinct, and Worcester, 7th Ward and 9th Ward.
Legal voters, 22,127; population, 40,088. Two representa-
tives, Joseph D. Early (D), Worcester; Charles F. Engdahl
(D), Worcester.
22. — Worcester, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 10,536; population, 18,861
One representative, J. Edmond Harris (R), Worcester.
23. — Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Northborough, Southborough. Legal
voters, 8,526; population, 19,107. One representative,
Robert C. Reynolds (R), Northborough.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE, Since 1780.

The first General Court, under the Constitution of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1780, and was finally prorogued (having held three sessions) May 19, 1781. From this time until 1832 the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May, and the General Court held two, and frequently three, sessions during each year. In 1832, by an amendment of the Constitution, the commencement of the political year was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

SENATE.

PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Cushing, <i>res'n'd*</i>	1780-81	Samuel Lathrop . . .	1829-30
Jeremiah Powell . . .	1781-82	Samuel Lathrop, <i>resign'd</i>	1830-31
Jeremiah Powell, <i>res'n'd*</i>		James Fowler . . .	
Samuel Adams . . .	1782-85	Leverett Saltonstall . . .	1831
Samuel Adams . . .		William Thorndike . . .	1832
Samuel Adams, <i>resign'd*</i>	1785-86	Benjamin T. Pickman . . .	1833-34
Samuel Phillips, Jr. . .		Benjamin T. Pickman, <i>died</i>	1835
Samuel Phillips, Jr. . .	1786-87	George Bliss . . .	
Samuel Adams . . .	1787-88	Horace Mann . . .	1836-37
Samuel Phillips, Jr. . .	1788-90	Myron Lawrence . . .	1838-39
Samuel Phillips . . .	1790-1801	Daniel P. King . . .	1840-41
Samuel Phillips, <i>res'n'd†</i>	1801-02	Josiah Quincy, Jr. . .	1842
David Cobb . . .		Phineas W. Leland, <i>resigned</i>	1843
David Cobb . . .	1802-05	Frederick Robinson . . .	
Harrison Gray Otis . . .	1805-06	Josiah Quincy, Jr. . .	1844
John Bacon . . .	1806-07	Levi Lincoln . . .	1845
Samuel Dana . . .	1807-08	William B. Calhoun . . .	1846-47
Harrison Gray Otis . . .	1808-11	Zeno Scudder . . .	1848
Samuel Dana . . .	1811-13	Joseph Bell . . .	1849
John Phillips . . .	1813-23	Marshall P. Wilder . . .	1850
Nathaniel Silsbee . . .	1823-26	Henry Wilson . . .	1851-52
John Mills . . .	1826-28	Charles H. Warren . . .	1853
Sherman Leland . . .	1828-29	Charles Edward Cook . . .	1854

* Resigned to serve in Governor's Council.

† Resigned to serve as Lieutenant-Governor.

Henry W. Benchley	1855	George R. Jones	1903-04
Elihu C. Baker	1856	William F. Dana	1905-06
Charles W. Upham	1857-58	William D. Chapple	1907-08
Charles A. Phelps	1859-60	Allen T. Treadway	1909-11
William Claflin	1861	Levi H. Greenwood	1912-13
John H. Clifford	1862	Calvin Coolidge	1914-15
Jonathan E. Field	1863-65	Henry G. Wells	1916-18
Joseph A. Pond	1866-67	Edwin T. McKnight	1919-20
George O. Brastow	1868	Frank G. Allen†	1921-24
Robert C. Pitman, <i>resign'd*</i> } 1869		Wellington Wells	1925-28
George O. Brastow		Gaspar G. Bacon	1929-32
Horace H. Coolidge	1870-72	Erland F. Fish	1933-34
George B. Loring	1873-76	James G. Moran	1935-36
John B. D. Cogswell	1877-79	Samuel H. Wragg	1937-38
Robert R. Bishop	1880-82	Joseph R. Cotton	1939-40
George Glover Crocker	1883	Angier L. Goodwin†	1941
George A. Bruce	1884	Jarvis Hunt§	1942-44
Albert E. Pillsbury	1885-86	Arthur W. Coolidge	1945-46
Halsey J. Boardman	1887-88	Donald W. Nicholson 	1947
Harris C. Hartwell	1889	Harris S. Richardson¶	1948
Henry H. Sprague	1890-91	Chester A. Dolan, Jr.	1949
Alfred S. Pinkerton	1892-93	Harris S. Richardson	1950
William M. Butler	1894-95	Richard I. Furbush	1951-56
George P. Lawrence	1896-97	Newland H. Holmes	1957-58
George E. Smith	1898-1900	John E. Powers**	1959-64
Rufus A. Soule	1901-02	Maurice A. Donahue**	1964-

CLERKS.

William Baker, Jr.	1780-84	Samuel F. McCleary	1813-21
Samuel Cooper	1785-95	Samuel F. Lyman	1822
Edward McLane	1796-99	Paul Willard	1823-29
Edward Payne Hayman	1800	Charles Calhoun	1830-42
George Elliot Vaughan	1801-02	Lewis Josselyn	1843
Wendell Davis	1803-05	Charles Calhoun	1844-50
John D. Dunbar	1806-07	Chauncy L. Knapp	1851
Nathaniel Coffin	1808-10	Francis H. Underwood	1852
Marcus Morton	1811-12	Charles Calhoun	1853-54

* Appointed Justice of Superior Court.

† First year under biennial elections.

‡ Resigned Dec. 29, 1941 (elected to Congress).

§ Elected at Special Session, Jan. 26, 1942.

|| Resigned Nov. 26, 1947 (elected to Congress).

¶ Elected Jan. 7, 1948.

** Appointed Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, March 25, 1964;
Mr. Donahue elected March 25, 1964.

Peter L. Cox	1855-57	William H. Sanger§	1922-32
Stephen N. Gifford	1858-86	Irving N. Hayden 	1932-62
E. Herbert Clapp	1886-88	Thomas A. Chadwick*	1962-66
Henry D. Coolidge	1889-1922	Norman L. Pidgeon**	1967-

CHAPLAINS

Samuel Cooper	1780	George W. Blagden	1833
John Clark	1781	Chandler Robbins	1834
Joseph Eckley	1782	Hubbard Winslow	1835
Samuel Cooper	1783	F. W. P. Greenwood	1836
Joseph Eckley	1784	Nehemiah Adams	1837
Peter Thacher	1785-89	Ralph Sanger	1838
Samuel Stillman	1790	William M. Rogers	1839
Jeremy Belknap	1791	Daniel M. Lord	1840
Peter Thacher	1792-1802	Thomas M. Clark, Jr.	1841
William Emerson	1803-06	Joseph H. Towne	1842
Thomas Baldwin	1807	William M. Rogers	1843
Joseph S. Buckminster	1808-10	James F. Clarke	1844
Thomas Baldwin	1811-12	John T. Burrill	1845
Joshua Huntington	1813	Amos Smith	1846
Dr. John Lathrop	1814-15	Austin Phelps	1847
Francis Parkman	1816-17	C. A. Bartol	1848
Henry Ware, Jr.	1818	Isaac P. Langworthy	1849
John G. Palfrey	1819-20	James L. T. Coolidge	1850
John Pierpont	1821	A. L. Stone	1851
James Walker	1822	Warren Burton	1852
William Jenks	1823	J. S. D. Farnsworth	1853
Daniel Sharp	1824	A. H. Burlingham	1854
Samuel Barrett	1825	Lyman Whiting	1855
Francis Wayland	1826	Daniel C. Eddy	1856
William Jenks	1827-28	John P. Cleveland	1857
R. W. Emerson	1829	Arthur Fuller	1858
Howard Malcolm	1830	Jacob M. Manning	1859
Alonzo Potter	1831	Joseph Marsh	1860
F. W. P. Greenwood	1832	A. S. Patton	1861

§ Elected March 1, 1922, having served as assistant clerk since 1889; retired March 12, 1932.

|| Elected March 14, 1932, having served as assistant clerk since 1922; retired Jan. 31, 1962.

* Elected Feb. 1, 1962, having served as assistant clerk since 1932; retired Dec. 31, 1966.

** Elected Jan. 4, 1967, having served as assistant clerk since 1962.

Edward W. Clark	1862-63	Isaac Dunham	1876-79
A. A. Miner	1864	Edmund Dowse*	1880-1904
George E. Ellis	1865	Edward A. Horton 	1904-28
James B. Miles	1866	Charles H. Moss¶	1928-30
Charles E. Reed	1867	Arthur M. Ellis	1931-40
Henry Morgan	1868	Arthur W. Olsen	1941-42
E. N. Kirk	1869	W. Harold Deacon	1943-44
J. O. Means	1870	Frederick M. Eliot	1945-48
S. W. Foljambe	1871	Francis A. Burke	1949-50
Edward Abbott	1872-73	Frederick M. Eliot**	1951-58
A. M. Ide	1874	John P. Robertson***	1958
George F. Warren	1875	Christopher P. Griffin	1959-

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES

(Usually two to five sessions a year.)

S P E A K E R S .

William Hawthorne†	1644-45	Thomas Clarke	1662
George Cooke	1645	John Leverett	1663-64
William Hawthorne†	1646	Thomas Clarke	1665
Robert Bridges	1646	Richard Waldron§	1666-68
Joseph Hill	1647	Thomas Clarke	1669-70
William Hawthorne†	1648	Thomas Savage	1671
Richard Russell	1648	Thomas Clarke	1672
Daniel Denison†	1649	Richard Waldron§	1673
William Hawthorne†	1650	Joshua Hubbard	1673-74
Daniel Gookin	1651	Richard Waldron§	1674-75
Daniel Denison†	1651-52	Peter Buckley	1675-76
Humphrey Atherton	1653	Thomas Savage	1677-78
Richard Russell	1654	Richard Waldron§	1679
Edward Johnson	1655	John Richards	1679-80
Richard Russell	1656	Daniel Fisher	1680-82
William Hawthorne†	1657	Elisha Cooke	1683
Richard Russell	1658	John Wayte	1684
Thomas Savage	1659-60	Isaac Addington	1685
William Hawthorne†	1660-61	John Saffin	1686

* Resigned Jan. 13, 1904.

† Also spelled Hawthorne, Hawtherne, Hawthorn, Hathorne.

‡ Also spelled Dennison.

§ Also spelled Waldern, Walderne.

|| Elected Jan. 14, 1904, resigned and chosen Chaplain emeritus Feb. 6, 1928.

¶ Elected Feb. 7, 1928.

** Died Feb. 17, 1958.

*** Elected to fill vacancy on Feb. 25, 1958.

INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

The General Court adjourned May 21, 1686, and did not convene until May or June, 1689.

Thomas Oakes	1689	William Bond	1691-92
John Bowles	1689-90	Penn Townsend	1692
Penn Townsend	1690-91		

UNDER THE SECOND CHARTER.

William Bond	1692-93	John Clark	1721-24
Nathaniel Byfield	1693-94	William Dudley	1724-29
Nehemiah Jewett	1694-95	John Quincy	1729-41
William Bond	1695-96	William Fairfield	1741
Penn Townsend	1696-97	John Hobson	1741-42
Nathaniel Byfield	1698	Thomas Cushing	1742-46
James Converse	1699-1700	Thomas Hutchinson	1746-49
John Leverett	1700-01	Joseph Dwight	1749-50
Nehemiah Jewett	1701-02	Thomas Hubbard	1750-59
James Converse	1702-05	Samuel White	1759-60
Thomas Oakes	1705-07	James Otis	1760-62
John Burrill	1707	Timothy Ruggles	1762-64
Thomas Oliver	1708-09	Samuel White	1764-66
John Clark	1709-11	Thomas Cushing*	1766-74
John Burrill	1711-20	James Warren	1775-78
Elisha Cooke	1720	John Pickering	1778-79
Timothy Lindall	1720-21	John Hancock	1779-80

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Caleb Davis, <i>resigned</i>	1780-82	Timothy Bigelow	1805-06
Nathaniel Gorham	1782-83	Perez Morton	1806-08
Tristram Dalton	1783-84	Timothy Bigelow	1808-10
Samuel Allyne Otis	1784-85	Perez Morton, <i>resigned</i>	1810-11
Nathaniel Gorham	1785-86	Joseph Story, <i>resigned</i>	1811-12
Artemas Ward	1786-87	Eleazer W. Ripley	1812
James Warren	1787-88	Timothy Bigelow	1812-20
Theodore Sedgwick	1788-89	Elijah H. Mills, <i>resigned</i>	1820-21
David Cobb	1789-93	Josiah Quincy, <i>resigned</i>	1821-22
Edward H. Robbins	1793-1802	Luther Lawrence	1822
John Coffin Jones	1802-03	Levi Lincoln	1822-23
Harrison Gray Otis	1803-05	William C. Jarvis	1823-25

* Son of Thomas Cushing who served in 1742-46.

Timothy Fuller . . .	1825-26	George A. Marden . . .	1883-84
William C. Jarvis . . .	1826-28	John Q. A. Brackett . . .	1885-86
William B. Calhoun . . .	1828-34	Charles J. Noyes . . .	1887-88
Julius Rockwell . . .	1835-37	William E. Barrett . . .	1889-93
Robert C. Winthrop . . .	1838-40	George V. L. Meyer . . .	1894-96
George Ashmun . . .	1841	John L. Bates . . .	1897-99
Thomas Kinnicut . . .	1842	James J. Myers . . .	1900-03
Daniel P. King . . .	1843	Louis A. Frothingham . . .	1904-05
Thomas Kinnicut, <i>res'n'd</i> . . .	1844	John N. Cole . . .	1906-08
Samuel H. Walley, Jr. . .	1844-46	Joseph Walker . . .	1909-11
Ebenezer Bradbury . . .	1847	Grafton D. Cushing . . .	1912-14
Francis B. Crowninshield . . .	1848-49	Channing H. Cox . . .	1915-18
Ensign H. Kellogg . . .	1850	Joseph E. Warner . . .	1919-20
Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr. . .	1851-52	Benjamin Loring Young* . . .	1921-24
George Bliss . . .	1853	John C. Hull . . .	1925-28
Otis P. Lord . . .	1854	Leverett Saltonstall . . .	1929-36
Daniel C. Eddy . . .	1855	Horace T. Cahill . . .	1937-38
Charles A. Phelps . . .	1856-57	Christian A. Herter . . .	1939-42
Julius Rockwell . . .	1858	Rudolph F. King . . .	1943-44
Charles Hale . . .	1859	Frederick B. Willist† . . .	1945-48
John A. Goodwin . . .	1860-61	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. . .	1949-52
Alexander H. Bullock . . .	1862-65	Charles Gibbons . . .	1953-54
James M. Stone . . .	1866-67	Michael F. Skerry** . . .	1955-57
Harvey Jewell . . .	1868-71	John F. Thompson*** . . .	1958-64
John E. Sanford . . .	1872-75	John F. X. Davoren† . . .	1965-67
John D. Long . . .	1876-78	Robert H. Quinn . . .	1967-69
Levi C. Wade . . .	1879	David M. Bartley● . . .	1969-
Charles J. Noyes . . .	1880-82		

CLERKS.

Andrew Henshaw . . .	1780-81	Benjamin Pollard . . .	1812-21
George Richards Minot . . .	1782-91	Pelham W. Warren . . .	1822-31
Henry Warren . . .	1792-1802	Luther S. Cushing . . .	1832-43
Nicholas Tillinghast . . .	1803-05	Charles W. Storey . . .	1844-50
Chas. Pinckney Sumner . . .	1806-07	Lewis Josselyn . . .	1851-52
Nicholas Tillinghast . . .	1808-09	William Schouler . . .	1853
Chas. Pinckney Sumner . . .	1810-11	William Stowe . . .	1854

* First year under biennial elections.

† Resigned November 9, 1948.

** Resigned as Speaker October 14, 1957.

*** Elected Speaker January 1, 1958.

† Elected Secretary of the Commonwealth December 20, 1967.

|| Elected Speaker December 20, 1967. Elected Attorney General January 23, 1969.

● Elected Speaker January 23, 1969.

Henry A. Marsh	1855	George T. Sleeper	1896
William E. P. Haskell	1856	James W. Kimball	1897-1928
William Stowe	1857-61	Frank E. Bridgman†	1928-39
William S. Robinson	1862-72	Lawrence R. Grove†	1939-61
Charles H. Taylor	1873	William C. Maiers**	1961-68
George A. Marden	1874-82	Wallace C. Mills†	1969-
Edward A. McLaughlin	1883-95		

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper	1780	Thomas Baldwin	1818
John Clark	1781	William Jenks	1819-26
Joseph Eckley	1782	George Ripley	1827
Samuel Cooper	1783	Henry Ware, Jr.	1828
Joseph Eckley	1784	— — — §	1829
Peter Thacher	1785-89	Joseph Tuckerman	1830
Samuel Stillman	1790	— — — 	1831
Jeremy Belknap	1791	Ralph W. Emerson	1832
Peter Thacher	1792-93	Howard Malcolm	1832-33
Samuel Stillman	1794-95	Edward T. Taylor	1834
Peter Thacher	1796-99	George W. Blagden	1835
Thomas Baldwin	1800-01	Ezra S. Gannett	1835
John T. Kirkland	1802	Samuel K. Lothrop	1836
Thomas Baldwin	1803	William M. Rogers	1836
John T. Kirkland	1804	Baron Stow	1837
Thomas Baldwin	1805-07	Thomas S. King	1837
Charles Lowell	1808	Ephraim Peabody	1838
John Lathrop	1809	George W. Blagden	1839
Thomas Baldwin	1810	Otis A. Skinner	1839
Elijah R. Sabin	1811	Joy H. Fairchild	1840
Horace Holly	1812	Benjamin Whittemore	1840
Joshua Huntington	1813	Joseph H. Towne	1841
Samuel Cary	1814	Robert C. Waterston	1842
Samuel C. Thacher	1815	Edwin H. Chapin	1842
Asa Eaton	1816	Edward N. Kirk	1843
Daniel Sharp	1817	Frederic D. Huntington	1843

† Elected April 10, 1928, having served as assistant clerk since 1897; retired March 28, 1939.

‡ Elected March 28, 1939, having served as assistant clerk since 1928; retired May 26, 1961.

** Elected May 26, 1961, having served as assistant clerk since 1946.

† Elected January 1, 1969, having served as assistant clerk since 1961.

§ There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that all the settled clergymen of Boston be invited by the Speaker to officiate alternately as Chaplain.

|| There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that the three clergymen having the highest votes should act as joint Chaplains. These were Lyman Beecher, Sebastian Streeter and Ezra S. Gannett.

Austin Phelps . . .	1844	Noah M. Gaylord . . .	1866
Chandler Robbins . . .	1845	Pliny Wood . . .	1867
William Hague . . .	1845	William R. Alger . . .	1868
William Jenks . . .	1846	Orin T. Walker . . .	1869
Samuel D. Robbins . . .	1846	John A. M. Chapman . . .	1870
George Richards . . .	1847	Charles C. Sewall . . .	1871
Silas Aiken . . .	1848	Warren H. Cudworth . . .	1872
S. Hale Higgins . . .	1848	Robert G. Seymour . . .	1873-78
Rollin H. Neale . . .	1849	Daniel W. Waldron . . .	1879-1918
Henry V. Degen . . .	1850	William F. Dusseault . . .	1919-22
George M. Randall . . .	1851	Donald B. Aldrich . . .	1923-24
Rufus W. Clark . . .	1852	Harry W. Kimball . . .	1925-28
Stephen Lovell . . .	1853	Gardiner M. Day . . .	1929
Arthur B. Fuller . . .	1854	Abbot Peterson . . .	1930-32
John H. Twombly . . .	1855	Dan Huntington Fenn . . .	1933-36
Abraham D. Merrill . . .	1856	J. Caleb Justice . . .	1937-38
Daniel Foster . . .	1857	Cornelius P. Trowbridge . . .	1939-42
Warren Burton . . .	1858	Howard P. Horn . . .	1943
Thomas Dodge . . .	1859	Howard P. Bozarth . . .	1943-44
Warren Burton . . .	1860	Elmore Brown . . .	1945-48
Andrew L. Stone . . .	1861	Richard J. Quinlan . . .	1949-52
Phineas Stowe . . .	1862	Arthur Joseph Snow . . .	1953-54
George S. Ball . . .	1863	Christopher P. Griffin . . .	1955-58
David Bremner . . .	1864	George V. Kerr . . .	1959-
Samuel F. Upham . . .	1865		

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS.†

Benjamin Stevens . . .	1835-59	Thomas F. Pedrick . . .	1910-20
John Morrissey . . .	1859-74	James Beatty . . .	1920
Oreb F. Mitchell . . .	1875-85	Charles O. Holt¶ . . .	1921-49
John G. B. Adams . . .	1886-1900	Arthur R. Driscoll* . . .	1949-62
Charles G. Davis . . .	1901-03	Leopold Lepore** . . .	1962-63
David T. Remington . . .	1904-09	John J. Cavanaugh . . .	1963-

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS FOR THE HOUSE.

Octave O. Desmarais|| . 1949-52

† The office of Sergeant-at-Arms was established by law in 1835. Previous to that time Jacob Kuhn was Messenger to the General Court from 1786. William Baker preceded him from the first session under the Constitution in 1780-81, he having also served in a similar position for many years previously thereto.

¶ Resigned March 21, 1949. Mr. Driscoll was elected to fill the vacancy August 31, 1949.

* Retired March 8, 1962. Mr. Lepore was elected to fill the vacancy April 25, 1962.

** Died May 24, 1963. Mr. Cavanaugh was elected to fill the vacancy November 13, 1963.

|| The office of Sergeant-at-Arms for the House was established by Chapter 806 of the Acts of 1949.

Table showing the Length of the Session of the Legislature in Each Year since 1832.

YEAR	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1832	January 4	March 24	80	528
1833	2	28	86	574
1834	1	April 2	92	570
1835*	7	8	92	615
1836	6	16	102	619
1837	4	20	107	635
1838	3	25	113	480
1839	2	10	99	521
1840	1	March 24	84	521
1841	6	18	72	397
1842*	5	3	58	336
1843	4	24	80	352
1844	3	16	74	321
1845	1	26	85	271
1846	7	April 16	100	264
1847	6	16	111	255
1848*	5	May 10	127	272
1849	3	2	120	263
1850	2	3	122	297
1851	1	24	146	396
1852	7	22	137	402
1853	5	25	142	288
1854	4	April 29	116	310
1855	3	May 21	138	380
1856	1	June 6	158	329
1857*	7	May 30	144	357

* There was an extra session of sixty-two days in 1835, to revise the statutes; one of nine days in 1842, to divide the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts; one of three days in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; one of eighteen days in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councillors, Representatives and Senators; one of one hundred and thirteen days in 1859, to revise the general statutes; one of fourteen days in 1860, to consider the subject of the disease among the cattle of the Commonwealth; one of ten days in 1861, to consider the duty of the Commonwealth in relation to public affairs, consequent on the Rebellion; one of eight days in 1863, to provide for raising the quota under the call of the President of the United States of the 17th of October, 1863, for 300,000 men; one of thirty days in 1872, to consider what legislation was necessary by reason of the great fire in Boston, November 9 and 10; one of ten days in 1881 and one of seven days in 1901, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the statutes; one of three days in 1916, to legislate for Massachusetts soldiers called to the Mexican border and to provide for the reapportionment of Suffolk County into Representative districts; one of thirty-six days in 1919, to consider the street railway situation, the compensation of the State Guard for special duty in Boston, the appro-

YEAR	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1858†	6	March 27	81	240†
1859*	5	April 6	92	—
1860*	4	4	92	—
1861*	2	11	100	—
1862	1	30	120	—
1863*	7	29	113	—
1864	6	May 14	130	—
1865	4	17	137	—
1866	3	30	147	—
1867	2	June 1	150	—
1868	1	12	164	—
1869	6	24	170	—
1870	5	23	170	—
1871	4	May 31	148	—
1872*	3	7	126	—
1873	1	June 12	163	—
1874	7	30	175	—
1875	6	May 19	134	—
1876	5	April 28	115	—
1877	3	May 17	135	—
1878	2	17	136	—
1879	1	April 30	120	—
1880	7	24	109	—
1881*	5	May 13	129	—
1882	4	27	144	—
1883	3	July 27	206	—
1884	2	June 4	155	—
1885	7	19	164	—
1886	6	30	176	—
1887	5	16	163	—
1888	4	May 29	147	—
1889	2	June 7	157	—
1890	1	July 2	183	—
1891	7	June 11	156	—

priations of cities and towns for compensating school teachers and for other municipal purposes, the recognition of Provincetown in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration, etc.; one of sixteen days in 1920, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the General Laws; one of three hours on October 20, 1930, to commemorate the tercentenary of the first General Court held in Massachusetts; one of forty-six days in 1931, to consider changing the law relative to rates for compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance; one of twenty-seven days in 1933, to consider regulation and control of the liquor traffic; one of three days in 1938, to provide funds for the devastation caused by hurricane and floods; one of six days in 1942, to provide for the safety of the Commonwealth during the existence of the war emergency; one of fifteen days in 1944, to facilitate voting by citizens in the armed forces, and to issuance of licenses based upon safety of places of public

† The number of Representatives has been 240 since 1858.

YEAR	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	DAYS OF SITTING	
				Senate	House
1892 . . .	January 6	June 17	163	112	112
1893 . . .	4	9	157	107	107
1894 . . .	3	July 2	181	121	126
1895 . . .	2	June 5	155	102	107
1896 . . .	1	10	162	112	112
1897 . . .	6	12	158	108	110
1898 . . .	5	23	170	115	120
1899 . . .	4	3	151	104	104
1900 . . .	3	July 17	196	131	133
1901* . . .	2	June 19	169	114	117
1902 . . .	1	28	179	123	124
1903 . . .	7	26	171	119	121
1904 . . .	6	9	156	109	110
1905 . . .	4	May 26	143	101	101
1906 . . .	3	June 29	178	123	123
1907 . . .	2	28	178	125	125
1908 . . .	1	13	165	117	119
1909 . . .	6	19	165	116	116
1910 . . .	5	15	162	114	114
1911 . . .	4	July 28	206	140	141
1912 . . .	3	June 13	163	113	112
1913 . . .	1	20	171	120	120
1914 . . .	7	July 7	182	127	126
1915 . . .	6	June 4	150	104	104
1916* . . .	5	2	150	105	105
1917 . . .	3	May 26	144	101	101
1918 . . .	2	June 3	153	107	107
1919* . . .	1	July 25	206	144	144
1920* . . .	7	June 5	151	108	105
1921 . . .	5	May 28	144	100	100
1922 . . .	4	June 13	161	110	111

assembly; one of six days in 1952 to repeal provisions of law providing pensions or retirement allowances for members of the General Court and other elected state officials and to revise the laws providing travel and other expenses for members and employees of the legislative branch; one of one day in 1954 to provide funds for the alleviation of the destruction caused by the hurricane and to revise the law relative to the retirement of certain veterans of World War I; and one of three days in 1960 to consider the purchase of part of the former Old Colony Railroad right-of-way, the establishment of a state medical school, the continuity of terms of chairmen of the commissions on transportation and public utilities, the establishment of the salaries of the clerks of the Newton District Court and the Second Plymouth District Court and the appropriation of money for the urban renewal division; and one of twenty-four days in 1966 relative to mental health and mental retardation services, the extension of a runway at Logan Airport and establishing home rule procedures for cities and towns.

YEAR	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	DAYS OF SITTING	
				Senate	House
1923 . . .	January 3	May 26	144	99	99
1924 . . .	2	June 5	156	108	110
1925 . . .	7	May 2	116	79	81
1926 . . .	6	29	144	86	102
1927 . . .	5	April 28	114	69	78
1928 . . .	4	July 25	204	105	124
1929 . . .	2	June 8	158	92	109
1930* . . .	1	May 29	149	89	107
1931* . . .	7	June 10	155	100	107
1932 . . .	6	7	154	92	106
1933* . . .	4	July 22	200	123	139
1934 . . .	3	June 30	179	114	122
1935 . . .	2	Aug. 15	226	124	126
1936 . . .	1	July 2	184	106	103
1937 . . .	6	May 29	144	75	84
1938* . . .	5	Aug. 24	232	115	135
1939† . . .	4	12	221	107	145
1941* . . .	1	Nov. 1	305	166	170
1943* . . .	6	June 12	158	89	90
1945‡ . . .	3	July 25	204	119	119
1946 . . .	2	June 15	165	98	98
1947 . . .	1	July 1	182	111	109
1948 . . .	7	June 19	165	97	96
1949 . . .	5	Aug. 31	239	140	152
1950 . . .	4	19	228	135	136
1951 . . .	3	Nov. 17	319	179	189
1952* . . .	2	July 5	186	89	103
1953 . . .	7	4	179	92	102
1954* . . .	6	June 11	157	91	99
1955 . . .	5	Sept. 16	255	141	158
1956 . . .	4	Oct. 6	277	145	151
1957 . . .	2	Sept. 21	262	142	137
1958 . . .	1	Oct. 17	290	162	159
1959 . . .	7	Sept. 17	254	143	145
1960* . . .	6	Nov. 24	324	173	172
1961 . . .	4	May 27	144	82	94
1962 . . .	3	July 27	206	138	127
1963 . . .	2	Nov. 16	319	181	182
1964 . . .	1	July 4	186	126	110
1965** . . .	6	Jan. 4 '66	364	204	222
1966* . . .	5	Sept. 7	246	136	136
1967** . . .	4	Jan. 2 '68	364	197	200
1968 . . .	3	July 20	200	107	103
1969 . . .	1	Aug. 25	237	135	131
1970 . . .	7				

* See note on extra sessions on pages 325-327.

† First year of biennial session.

‡ First year of return to annual sessions.

** Dissolved under Article X of the Amendments to the Constitution.

THE STATE HOUSE,
SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
STATE LIBRARY, ETC.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The "Bulfinch Front" of the State House was erected in 1795-7, upon land purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for the sum of £4,000, and conveyed by said town to the Commonwealth, May 2, 1795. The Commissioners on the part of the town to convey the "Governor's Pasture," as it was styled, to the Commonwealth, were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis and Perez Morton. The agents for erecting the State House were named in the deed as follows: Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robbins and Charles Bulfinch.

The corner stone was laid July 4, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time. The original building is 172 feet front; the height, from base course to pinnacle, is 155 feet; and the foundation is about 106 feet above the waters of the bay. The dome is 53 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. The original cost of the building was estimated at \$133,333.33.

Extensive improvements, including the "Bryant addition" extending backward upon Mount Vernon Street, were made, chiefly under the direction of a commission, in the years 1853, 1854 and 1855.

Under a resolve of 1866 a commission was appointed to inquire and report concerning the whole subject of remodelling or rebuilding the State House. They reported three propositions, without deciding in favor of any. The first was a plan of remodelling at an expense of \$375,430; the second, a plan of remodelling at an expense of \$759,872; and the third, a plan for a new building at an expense of \$2,042,574. The report of the commission was referred to the committee on the State House of the session of 1867, who recommended a plan of alterations at the estimated expense of \$150,000; and by Resolve No. 84 of that year the work was ordered to be executed under the supervision of a commission consisting of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who were authorized by the same resolve to expend \$150,000, and, by a subsequent resolve, \$20,000 in addition. The President of the Senate died on the 28th of October, and thereafter the work was continued by the surviving

commissioner. The improvements consisted of an almost entire reconstruction of the interior of the building, except the "Bryant addition," before referred to as having been added from 1853 to 1855. They were executed from the plans of the architects, Washburn & Son, and cost, including furniture, \$270,256.96.

The Legislature of 1868 made provision for reseating the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House, which improvements were made under the supervision of legislative committees, in season for the accommodation of the Legislature of 1869, at a cost of about \$6,500.

By Resolve No. 68 of the year 1881, the sum of \$45,000 was authorized to be expended for improving the basement of the State House, in accordance with plans submitted by the joint standing committee on the State House. The work was begun soon after the regular session of 1881, and was carried on under the supervision of the commissioners on the State House, consisting of Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. Daniel A. Gleason, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State, assisted by John W. Leighton and Asa H. Caton, both of Boston, and appointed, under the resolve referred to, by the Governor and Council. Under the plans the floor of the basement was brought down to a common level, and numerous additional office rooms and needed accommodations were obtained.

Under authority of chapter 70 of the Resolves of 1885, passenger elevators were erected in the east and west ends of the building.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 349 of the Acts of the year 1888, the Governor and Council, "for the purpose of providing suitable and adequate accommodations for the legislative and executive departments of the State government and for the several bureaus, boards and officers of the Commonwealth, whose offices are, or may be, located in the city of Boston, and for any other necessary and convenient uses of the Commonwealth," on November 7 of the same year, took possession in the name of the Commonwealth of the parcel of land lying next north of the State House, and bounded by Derne, Temple, Mount Vernon and Hancock streets, and also of a parcel of land lying to the east of Temple Street, between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, both lots with the buildings and improvements thereon, full power being given them to settle, by agreement or arbitration, the amount of compensation to be paid any person by reason of the taking of his property. They were also authorized to discontinue the whole of Temple Street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, and to negotiate with the city of Boston concerning the construction of new streets or ways.

By chapter 404 of the Acts of 1892, for the purpose of securing an open space around the State House, the commissioners were authorized

to take, by purchase or otherwise, the land bounded north by Derne Street, east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Hill Place and west by the State House, and by chapter 129, Acts of 1893, they were authorized to sell the buildings thereon. Subsequently, the commissioners were authorized to take Beacon Hill Place (chapter 450, Acts of 1893) and also the land bounded east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Street, west by Mount Vernon Street and north by the land then owned by the Commonwealth; and provision was made for the removal of buildings on said land and for the improvement thereof (chapter 532, Acts of 1894; chapter 223, Acts of 1897; chapter 382, Acts of 1900; and chapter 525, Acts of 1901). In 1901 authority was given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to take in fee simple, in behalf of the Commonwealth, a parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Mount Vernon Street, immediately west of Hancock Avenue (chapter 525, Acts of 1901).

By chapter 92 of the Resolves of 1888, the Governor and Council were allowed a sum not exceeding \$5,000 to enable them to devise and report to the next General Court a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government.

A plan was accordingly submitted to the General Court of 1889, and \$2,500 were appropriated for the further perfecting of said plan. A bill to provide for the enlargement of the State House was subsequently reported in the Legislature and became a law (chapter 394 of the Acts of 1889). Under this act the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons, to be known as the State House Construction Commission, and Messrs. John D. Long, Wm. Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb were appointed the commissioners. Mr. Whitcomb died in 1894, and Mr. Charles Everett Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. The latter died in 1899. 1894 Mr. Long resigned, and Mr. George W. Johnson was appointed a member of the commission. The architects selected were Messrs. Brigham & Spofford of Boston. Subsequently to March, 1892, Mr. Charles Brigham was the sole architect of the extension.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1889, the corner stone of the new building was laid by His Excellency Governor Ames with appropriate ceremonies. The removal of the various departments and commissions to the new building was begun in the latter part of 1894. The House of Representatives of 1895 convened in the old Representatives' Chamber on the second day of January, and on the following day met for the first time in the hall set apart for it in the State House extension. It has occupied this hall ever since. Pending changes in the State House building, the Senate sat in a room numbered 239, 240 and 241, in the extension. Its first meeting in this room was on

February 18, 1895. On April 8 it resumed its sittings in the old Senate Chamber.

By chapter 124 of the Resolves of 1896, the State House Construction Commission was directed to provide temporary accommodations for the Senate of 1897 and its officers. A temporary floor was accordingly constructed across the apartment, then unfinished, that has since come to be known as Memorial Hall, on a level with the present gallery; and the room thus made was finished and furnished as a Senate Chamber, with accommodations for spectators. On January 6, 1897, the Senate met in this chamber, which it continued to occupy throughout the session of that year, and it also, for the first time, made use of the reading room and the other rooms and offices intended for its permanent occupancy.

By chapter 531 of the Acts of 1896, His Honor Roger Wolcott, Acting Governor, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon a plan for preserving, restoring and rendering practically fire-proof the so-called Bulfinch State House. The committee was directed to employ an architect, who was to superintend the execution of the work in accordance with such drawings and specifications as should be approved by said committee. It was provided that the State House Construction Commission should have charge of the work. Mr. Arthur G. Everett was the architect selected by the committee, and with him was associated Mr. Robert D. Andrews. Mr. Charles A. Cummings was made consulting architect.

By chapter 470 of the Acts of 1897, His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. John L. Bates, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon plans for furnishing the so-called Bulfinch State House, with authority to employ an architect to make drawings, specifications and designs therefor, and also to superintend the execution of the work. Mr. Everett was selected for the purpose.

On the convening of the General Court of 1898, the Senate occupied for the first time the chamber in the Bulfinch building that had formerly been the Hall of the House of Representatives. The original Senate Chamber was assigned to the Senate by the Governor and Council as one of its apartments. The Senate has continued to occupy its new chamber ever since.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred between 1889 and 1913 in connection with taking of land, including land damages, the construction and furnishing of the State House Extension, the finishing of the Memorial Hall therein, and the restoring and furnishing of the Bulfinch front, etc., bonds to the amount of \$7,120,000 were issued from time to time.

By chapter 150 of the Resolves of 1912, the State House Commission (the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and Receiver-General and the Sergeant-at-Arms) was directed, with the co-operation of the State Art Commission, to cause to be prepared plans for alterations in, and additions to, the State House, and to report to the next General Court. Report was made to the General Court of 1913 (House Document No. 133); and, by chapter 830 of the Acts of that year the State House Building Commission, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, was created, for the purpose of constructing additions substantially in accordance with the plan recommended in the report. Messrs. Albert P. Langtry, chairman, Joseph B. Russell and Neil McNeil were appointed the members of the building commission. Messrs. Robert D. Andrews, William Chapman and R. Clipston Sturgis were the architects selected by the commission. The work was begun in August, 1914. In 1915 Mr. John A. Keliher succeeded Mr. Langtry as a member of the commission and as its chairman, and Mr. J. Edward Fuller succeeded Mr. Russell.

By chapter 256 of the General Acts of 1915, the Commission was directed to construct a forward projection of the West wing, substantially the same as that already built in connection with the new East wing, and provision was made for the purchasing or taking of certain property and for the removal of the buildings thereon, etc. To meet the expenses connected with the making of these several alterations and additions, bonds to the amount of \$2,265,000 were authorized and issued, as follows: chapter 830 of the Acts of 1913, \$900,000; chapter 256 of the Acts of 1915, \$600,000; chapter 181 of the Acts of 1916, \$65,000; and chapter 250 of the Acts of 1916, \$700,000. By chapter 17 of the General Acts of 1916, taking effect March 2, the State House Building Commission was abolished and its powers were transferred to the State House Commission. The members of this latter commission were Albert P. Langtry (Secretary of the Commonwealth), Charles L. Burrill (Treasurer and Receiver-General) and Thomas F. Pedrick (Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Court), *Chairman*; and, under their direction, the work was completed.

By item 8157-08, section 2, Chapter 711, Acts of 1956 The State Superintendent of Buildings was directed to cause the preparation of plans for, and the construction of, an archives building on the grounds of the State House. This item appropriated \$1,005,000 for the project. With Maurice A. and F. Parker Reidy of Boston, engineers in charge, and the Boston firm of Perry Shaw, Hepburn and Dean as consulting architect, construction was begun July 1, 1958. The Archives Building was completed and accepted by the Commonwealth on September 27, 1960.

SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.



COUNCIL RECORDS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1780.

.

Ordered, That Nathan Cushing, Esqr., be a committee to prepare a Seal for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who reported a Device for a Seal for said Commonwealth as follows, viz.: SAPHIRE, an Indian, dressed in his Shirt, Moggosins, belted proper, in his right hand a Bow, TOPAZ, in his left an Arrow, its point towards the Base; of the second, on the Dexter side of the Indian's head, a Star, PEARL, for one of the United States of America.

CREST. On a Wreath a Dexter Arm clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a Broad Sword, the Pummel and Hilt, TOPAZ, with this Motto: *Ense petit placidam Sub Libertate Quietem*. And around the Seal: *Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis*.

Advised that the said Report be Accepted as the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[CHAPTER 2 OF THE GENERAL LAWS.]

Arms, Great Seal, Flag, Flower, Tree and Bird of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. The arms of the commonwealth shall consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest shall be a wreath of blue and gold, whereon, in gold, shall be a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto shall be "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

SECTION 2. The coat-of-arms as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the state secretary in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and deposited in his office shall be the official representation of the arms of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all designs of said coat-of-arms for official use shall conform strictly to said representation.

SECTION 3. The great seal of the commonwealth shall be circular in form, bearing upon its face a representation of the arms of the commonwealth encircled with the inscription, "Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis." The colors of the arms shall not be an essential part of said seal, and an impression from a seal engraved according to said design, on any commission, paper or document shall be valid without such colors or the representation thereof by heraldic lines or marks.

SECTION 4. The seal of the commonwealth now in use in the office of the state secretary shall be the authorized seal so long as its use may be continued.

SECTION 5. The flag of the commonwealth shall bear on one side a representation of the arms of the commonwealth, as prescribed by sections one and two, upon a white field, and on the other side a blue shield bearing a representation of a green pine tree, upon a white field.

SECTION 6. The flag of the United States and the flag of the commonwealth shall be displayed on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth. The flags shall be of suitable dimensions and shall be flown every day when the weather permits.

SECTION 6A. The flag of the commonwealth shall be flown at half-staff at or on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth, at or on each other state-owned or state-controlled building, and at all state military installations on various occasions. [See Chapter 2 § 6A.]

SECTION 7. The mayflower (*epigæa repens*) shall be the flower or floral emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 8. The American elm (*Ulmus americana*) shall be the tree or tree emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 9. The chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus*) shall be the bird or bird emblem of the commonwealth.

[ACTS OF 1966, CHAPTER 644.]

The song "All Hail to Massachusetts" shall be the song of the Commonwealth.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE.

Under the Constitutions and Laws of the Commonwealth and of the United States every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this Commonwealth, before he enters on the duties of his office, is required to take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: —

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

I, (name), do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. *So help me God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as _____ : according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the Constitution, and the laws of this Commonwealth. *So help me God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

AFFIRMATION.

I, (name), do solemnly affirm, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as _____ : according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the Constitution, and the laws of this Commonwealth. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ROOM 341, STATE HOUSE.

In 1811 the Legislature of Massachusetts made provision for the annual exchange of statutes with the several States of the Union, and in 1826 it provided that the books and maps which had accumulated in the various departments in the State House should be collected and arranged in the Land Office under the care of the Land Agent. This act marks the formal establishment of the State Library of Massachusetts. In 1849 the custody of the Library was transferred from the Land Agent to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. In 1893 the office of State Librarian was created, and Caleb B. Tillinghast, to whose extraordinary knowledge of books the Library owes so much, and who had served as acting librarian since 1879, became the first incumbent.

Chapter 380, Acts of 1960, designated the Library as the George Fingold Library. On December 22, 1960, the plaque of George Fingold, sculptored by George Cooper was unveiled by Mrs. George Fingold, the widow of the former Attorney General of the Commonwealth.

The State Library now contains more than 950,000 books and pamphlets. As it is primarily a reference library for State officers and members of the General Court, it is especially rich in the laws, public documents and judicial decisions of the United States, Great Britain and the British colonies, and in works of current governmental interest. It has a large collection of statute law, and its collection of foreign laws is notable.

It is provided by the General Laws, chapter 6, section 38, that the State Library shall be for the use of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Council, General Court and such officers of the government and other persons as may be permitted to use it.

Trustees. Maurice A. Donahue (President of the Senate), *Chairman, ex officio*; David M. Bartley (Speaker of the House of Representatives), *ex officio*; John P. Elder, Boston; John Lenkiewicz, Everett; Elena Hermann, Falmouth Heights.

State Librarian. — Ignatius Albert Matkov.

Counsel and Assistant to Librarian. — Gasper Caso, Jr.

Assistant State Librarians. — Alan Fox and Anna E. Lima.

Legislative Reference Librarian. — Eleanor Piscopo.

Catalogue Department. — Ethel B. Lewis.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

100 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON.

A valuable Agricultural Library, connected with the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, is also open, during the usual business hours, for the use of the members of the General Court.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

10½ BEACON STREET.

By the act of the General Court incorporating the Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, it is provided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall have free access to the Library of the said corporation, and may visit and consult the same at all times, under the same regulations as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation for the proprietors thereof.

The Boston Athenæum is near the State House; and members who may wish to avail themselves of their privilege can receive a note of introduction to the Librarian by applying to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

Section 6 of the Act of Feb. 19, 1794, incorporating the Massachusetts Historical Society, provides that "either branch of the Legislature shall, and may have free access to the library and museum of said Society."

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(See General Laws, Chapter 4, Section 7, Eighteenth paragraph, as most recently amended by Chapter 24 of the Acts of 1968.)

New Year's Day	.	.	.	.	January the first
Washington's Birthday	.	.	.	.	Third Monday in February
Patriots' Day	.	.	.	.	Third Monday in April
Memorial Day	.	.	.	.	Last Monday in May
Independence Day	.	.	.	.	July the fourth
Labor Day	.	.	.	.	First Monday of September
Columbus Day	.	.	.	.	October the twelfth
Veterans Day	.	.	.	.	November the eleventh
Christmas Day	.	.	.	.	December the twenty-fifth

And the Day designated by the Governor as a Day of Thanksgiving, customarily the fourth Thursday in November.

In Suffolk County only	.	.	.	March the seventeenth (Acts of 1962, Chapter 616) June the seventeenth (Acts of 1962, Chapter 616)
------------------------	---	---	---	---

PROCLAMATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ISSUED ANNUALLY BY THE GOVERNOR.

New Orleans Day	.	.	.	.	January the eighth (Acts of 1938, Chapter 49)
American History Month	.	.	.	.	Month of February (Acts of 1957, Chapter 44)
Boy Scout Week	.	.	.	.	February fifth to eleventh (Acts of 1964, Chapter 281)
Lincoln Day	.	.	.	.	February the twelfth (General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 13)
Spanish War Memorial Day and Maine Memorial Day	.	.	.	.	February the fifteenth (Acts of 1927, Chapter 58)

Washington Day	Third Monday in February (Acts of 1968, Chapter 24)
Anniversary of the Boston Massacre	March the fifth (Acts of 1932, Chapter 242)
Peter Francisco Day	March the fifteenth (Acts of 1954, Chapter 124)
Evacuation Day	March the seventeenth (Acts of 1938, Chapter 80)
Italian American War Veterans of the United States, Inc., Day	March the twenty-seventh (Acts of 1965, Chapter 274)
Student Government Day	First Friday of April (Chapter 368, Acts of 1959)
Veterans of World War I Hospital Day	First Sunday in April (Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Patriots' Day	Third Monday in April (Acts of 1968, Chapter 24)
Arbor and Bird Day	Last Friday in April (Acts of 1946, Chapter 201)
Senior Citizens Month	Month of May (Acts of 1965, Chapter 558)
Loyalty Day	May the first (Acts of 1949, Chapter 263)
Polish Constitution Day	May the third (Acts of 1953, Chapter 172)
Mothers' Day	Second Sunday in May (Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Lafayette Day	May the twentieth (Acts of 1935, Chapter 148)
Maritime Day	May the twenty-second (Acts of 1964, Chapter 282)
Massachusetts Art Week	Last Week in May (Acts of 1958, Chapter 125)
Memorial Day	Last Monday in May (Acts of 1968, Chapter 24)
Teachers' Day	First Sunday in June (Acts of 1960, Chapter 46)
Children's Day	Second Sunday in June (Acts of 1958, Chapter 81)

Flag Day	June the fourteenth (General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 14)
Fathers' Day	Third Sunday in June (Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Bunker Hill Day	June the seventeenth (Acts of 1932, Chapter 153)
Jamaican Independence Day	August the fourth (Acts of 1967, Chapter 153)
Purple Heart Day	August the seventh (Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Indian Day	August the twelfth (Acts of 1939, Chapter 56)
Liberty Tree Day	August the fourteenth (Acts of 1964, Chapter 319)
Susan B. Anthony Day	August the twenty-sixth (Acts of 1958, Chapter 265)
Sight-Saving Month	Month of September (Acts of 1959, Chapter 358)
Commodore John Barry Day	September the thirteenth (Acts of 1934, Chapter 191)
Constitution Day	September the seventeenth (Acts of 1953, Chapter 170)
Cystic Fibrosis Week	Third Full Week of September (Acts of 1967, Chapter 241)
Employ the Handicapped Week	First Full Week of October (Acts of 1958, Chapter 662)
Grandparents' Day	First Sunday in October (Acts of 1968, Chapter 19)
Fire Prevention Week	Date fixed by Fire Marshal
Pulaski Day	October the eleventh (Acts of 1932, Chapter 14)
Columbus Day	October the twelfth (Acts of 1958, Chapter 110)
United Nations Day	October the twenty-fourth (Acts of 1955, Chapter 265)
State Constitution Day	October the twenty-fifth (Acts of 1964, Chapter 291)

Youth Honor Day		October the thirty-first (Acts of 1960, Chapter 536)
American Education Week		Week commencing with the Sunday preceding Veterans Day (Acts of 1964, Chapter 301)
Veterans Day		November the eleventh (Acts of 1954, Chapter 661)
Thanksgiving Day		Customarily the fourth Thurs- day in November (Proclamation not required by law but customarily issued by the Governor)
John F. Kennedy Day		Last Sunday in November (Acts of 1968, Chapter 8)
Disabled American Veterans' Hospital Day		First Sunday in December (Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Civil Rights Week		December eighth to fifteenth (Acts of 1952, Chapter 104)
Army and Navy Union Day		Second Saturday in December (Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Veteran Firemen's Muster Day		Date fixed by Governor when issued (Acts of 1941, Chapter 387)

CHAPTER 140 of the Acts of 1934.

AN ACT PROVIDING FACILITIES FOR THE PARKING OF MOTOR VEHICLES NEAR THE STATE HOUSE BY MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The traffic commission of the city of Boston is hereby directed to provide in its regulations prohibiting or restricting the parking and standing of motor vehicles on public ways in said city that they shall not, so far as they relate to the easterly side of Hancock street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, the southerly side of Derne street between Hancock and Bowdoin streets, and the westerly side of Bowdoin street between Mount Vernon and Beacon streets, apply to motor vehicles owned or used by members and officers of the general court.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 183 of the Acts of 1962.

AN ACT REVISING THE LAW RELATIVE TO PARKING ON THE STATE HOUSE GROUNDS.

Whereas, The deferred operation of this act would tend to defeat its purpose, which is to provide forthwith for the establishment of rules and regulations relative to the parking of motor vehicles on the state house grounds in order to relieve traffic congestion in the vicinity of the state house, therefore it is hereby declared to be an emergency law, necessary for the immediate preservation of the public convenience.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The parking area on the state house grounds, including that portion of Mount Vernon street between the westerly curb of Bowdoin street and the easterly curb of Hancock street, is hereby designated for the use of members of the general court, subject to such rules and regulations as the committee on rules of the two branches acting concurrently may adopt and for the use of such other persons as said committee may by such rules and regulations prescribe. Whoever violates any such rule or regulation shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars for each such violation. The capitol police shall enforce said rules and regulations and for said purpose may exercise the powers conferred on them by section twelve of chapter eight of the General Laws.

SECTION 2. Chapter two hundred and eleven of the acts of nineteen hundred and fifty-one is hereby repealed,

CITIES AND TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY

with

Congressional Districts (as established by Chapter 472 of the Acts of 1967), Councillor and Senatorial Districts (as established by Chapter 432 of the Acts of 1960) and Representative Districts (as established under authority of Chapter 877 of the Acts of 1967) and the County in which each is situated.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Abington . . .	12	2	Plymouth . . .	3d Plymouth.
Acton . . .	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester . . .	33rd Middlesex.
Acushnet . . .	12	1	2d Bristol . . .	4th Bristol.
Adams . . .	1	8	Berkshire . . .	2d Berkshire.
Agawam . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire . . .	9th Hampden.
Alford . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire . . .	6th Berkshire.
Amesbury . . .	6	5	4th Essex . . .	20th Essex.
Amherst . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	2nd Hampshire.
Andover . . .	5	5	4th Essex . . .	13th Essex, Precincts 1, 5, 6. 14th Essex, Precinct 3. 17th Essex, Precincts 2, 4.
Arlington . . .	7	6	6th Middlesex . . .	5th Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 5. 6th Middlesex, Precincts 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13. 7th Middlesex, Precincts 8, 10, 12, 14.
Ashburnham . . .	3	7	3d Worcester . . .	2d Worcester.
Ashby . . .	3	6	1st Middlesex . . .	35th Middlesex.
Ashfield . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	1st Franklin.

Ashland .	.	4	3	Middlesex and Worcester .	41st Middlesex.
Athol .	.	1	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Worcester.
ATTLEBORO	.	10	1	1st Bristol .	13th Bristol.
Auburn .	.	2	7	4th Worcester .	7th Worcester, Precincts 2, 5.
Avon .	.	11	2	Plymouth .	20th Worcester, Precincts 1, 3.
Ayer .	.	3	3	5th Middlesex .	21st Worcester, Precinct 4.
Barnstable	.	12	1	Cape and Plymouth .	7th Norfolk.
Barre .	.	1	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	34th Middlesex.
Becket .	.	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire .	1st Barnstable.
Bedford .	.	5	3	5th Middlesex .	2nd Worcester.
Belchertown	.	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	6th Berkshire.
Bellingham	.	4	2	2d Norfolk .	26th Middlesex.
Belmont	.	7	3	2d Middlesex .	2nd Hampshire.
Berkley .	.	10	1	1st Bristol .	14th Norfolk.
Berlin .	.	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester .	3rd Middlesex, Precincts 7, 8.
Bernardston	.	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire .	8th Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2, 3.
Beverly .	.	6	5	2d Essex .	9th Middlesex, Precincts 4, 5, 6.
Billerica .	.	5	6	7th Middlesex .	9th Bristol.
Blackstone	.	4	7	4th Worcester .	23rd Worcester.
Blandford	.	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire .	1st Franklin.
Bolton .	.	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester .	3d Essex, Wards 5, 6.
	.				4th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4.
	.				27th Middlesex.
	.				8th Worcester.
	.				15th Hampden
	.				23rd Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congres- sional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
BOSTON . . .	8* } 9† } 11‡ }	2 3* 4**	2d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3 3d Suffolk, Wards 4, 5, 21 4th Suffolk, Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 13. 5th Suffolk, Wards 10, 11, 19, 20. 6th Suffolk, Wards 12, 14, 18 7th Suffolk, Wards 15, 16, 17 Norfolk and Suffolk, Ward 22.	1st Suffolk, Ward 1. 2d Suffolk, Ward 2. 3d Suffolk, Ward 3. 4th Suffolk, Wards 4, 10. 5th Suffolk, Ward 5. 6th Suffolk, Wards 6, 7. 7th Suffolk, Wards, 8, 9, 12. 8th Suffolk, Wards 11, 19. 9th Suffolk, Ward 13. 10th Suffolk, Ward 14. 11th Suffolk, Ward 15. 12th Suffolk, Wards 16, 17. 13th Suffolk, Ward 18. 14th Suffolk, Ward 20. 15th Suffolk, Wards 21, 22. 3d Barnstable. 34th Middlesex. 12th Essex. 10th Worcester. 5th Norfolk. 2d Barnstable. 7th Plymouth. 1st Hampden.
Bourne . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	
Boxborough . . .	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester . . .	
Boxford . . .	6	5	3d Essex . . .	
Boylston . . .	4	7	3d Worcester . . .	
Braintree . . .	11	4	1st Norfolk . . .	
Brewster . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	
Bridgewater . . .	12	2	Plymouth . . .	
Brimfield . . .	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	
BROCKTON . . .	11	2	Plymouth . . .	10th Plymouth, Ward 3. 11th Plymouth, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5. 12th Plymouth, Wards 6, 7.

Brookfield	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	4th Worcester.
Brookline	8	2	Norfolk and Suffolk	13th Norfolk.
Buckland	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Burlington	5	6	7th Middlesex	23rd Middlesex.
CAMBRIDGE	8	3†† 4††† 6§	2d Suffolk, Ward 1 3d Suffolk, Ward 2 2d Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. 3d Middlesex, Ward 3	1st Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4. 2d Middlesex, Wards 5, 6, 8. 3d Middlesex, Wards 7, 9, 10, 11.
Canton	11	2	2d Norfolk	7th Norfolk.
Carlisle	5	3	5th Middlesex	27th Middlesex.
Carver	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	6th Plymouth.
Charlemont	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Charlton	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	7th Worcester.
Chatham	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Barnstable.
Chelmsford	5	3	5th Middlesex	32nd Middlesex.
CHELSEA	7	4	1st Suffolk	16th Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5. 17th Suffolk, Ward 3.
Cheshire	1	8	Berkshire	3d Berkshire.
Chester	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	15th Hampshire.
Chesterfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
CHICOPEE	2	8	2d Hampden	2d Hampden, Ward 6. 3d Hampden, Wards 7, 8, 9. 4th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

* 8th Congressional District, Wards 1, 2, 5, 21, 22.
† 9th Congressional District, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19.
† 11th Congressional District, Wards 18, 20.
‡ 2d Councilor District, Wards 12, 14, 18, 22.
¶ 3d Councilor District, Wards 4, 5, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21.
†† 3d Councilor District, Wards 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
‡‡ 4th Councilor District, Ward 1.
*** 4th Councilor District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17.
§ 6th Councilor District, Ward 3.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Chilmark . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	1st Dukes County.
Clarksburg . . .	1	8	Berkshire . . .	1st Berkshire.
Clinton . . .	3	7	3d Worcester . . .	11th Worcester.
Cohasset . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth §§ . . .	2nd Plymouth.
Colrain . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	1st Franklin.
Concord . . .	3	3	5th Middlesex . . .	33rd Middlesex.
Conway . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	1st Franklin.
Cummington . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	1st Hampshire.
Dalton . . .	1	8	Berkshire . . .	2nd Berkshire.
Danvers . . .	6	5	3d Essex . . .	6th Essex.
Dartmouth . . .	12	1	3d Bristol . . .	3rd Bristol
Dedham . . .	11	2	Norfolk and Middlesex . . .	8th Norfolk.
Deerfield . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	1st Franklin.
Dennis . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	2nd Barnstable.
Dighton . . .	10	1	1st Bristol . . .	10th Bristol
Douglas . . .	4	7	4th Worcester . . .	8th Worcester.
Dover . . .	10	2	2d Norfolk . . .	10th Norfolk.
Dracut . . .	5	6	1st Middlesex . . .	29th Middlesex.
Dudley . . .	2	7	4th Worcester . . .	6th Worcester.
Dunstable . . .	5	6	1st Middlesex . . .	35th Middlesex.
Duxbury . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth . . .	9th Plymouth.
East Bridgewater . . .	12	2	Plymouth . . .	8th Plymouth.
East Brookfield . . .	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	4th Worcester.
Eastham . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	2d Barnstable.
Easthampton . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	1st Hampshire.
East Longmeadow . . .	2	8	Hampden and Berkshire . . .	16th Hampden.

Easton	10	2	2nd Norfolk	14th Bristol.
Edgartown	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Dukes County.
Egremont	1	8	Franklin and Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Erving	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Essex	6	5	3d Essex	2d Essex.
EVERETT	7	4† 6§	1st Suffolk, Wards 1, 5 4th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6.	15th Middlesex.
Fairhaven	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	4th Bristol.
FALL RIVER	10	1	2d Bristol	5th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 3. 6th Bristol, Wards 4, 5, 7. 7th Bristol, Ward 6. 8th Bristol, Ward 8. 9th Bristol, Ward 9. 3d Barnstable.
Falmouth	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	13th Worcester, Wards 4, 5, 6.
FITCHBURG	3	7	3d Worcester	14th Worcester, Wards 1, 2, 3.
Florida	1	8	Berkshire	1st Berkshire.
Foxborough	10	2	2d Norfolk	12th Norfolk.
Framingham	4	3	Middlesex and Worcester	39th Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10.
Franklin	4	2	2d Norfolk	40th Middlesex, Precincts 5, 7.
Freetown	10	1	2d Bristol	14th Norfolk.
GARDNER	3	7	3d Worcester	3rd Bristol.
Gay Head	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	15th Worcester.
Georgetown	6	5	3d Essex	1st Dukes County.
Gill	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	12th Essex.
GLOUCESTER	6	5	3d Essex	3d Franklin. 1st Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7. 2nd Essex, Wards 5, 8.

§ 6th Councillor District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6.

§§ Cohasset is in the county of Norfolk.
† 4th Councillor District, Wards 1, 5.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congres- sional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Goshen . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
Gosnold . . .	1	8	Cape and Plymouth . .	1st Dukes County.
Grafton . . .	1	8	4th Worcester . . .	9th Worcester.
Granby . . .	5	6	Franklin and Hampshire	2nd Hampshire.
Granville . . .	6	5	Hampden and Berkshire	15th Hampden.
Great Barrington . .	12	1	Hampden and Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Greenfield . . .	4	7	Franklin and Hampshire	2nd Franklin.
Groton . . .	2	8	1st Middlesex . . .	35th Middlesex.
Groveland . . .	1	8	3d Essex . . .	20th Essex.
Hadley . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2nd Hampshire.
Halifax . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth .	4th Plymouth.
Hamilton . . .	6	5	3d Essex . . .	2nd Essex.
Hampden . . .	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Hampden.
Hancock . . .	1	8	Berkshire . . .	5th Berkshire.
Hanover . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth .	4th Plymouth.
Hanson . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth .	4th Plymouth.
Hardwick . . .	1	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	2nd Worcester.
Harvard . . .	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	23rd Worcester.
Harwich . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . .	2d Barnstable.
Hatfield . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
HAVERHILL . . .	6	5	4th Essex . . .	18th Essex, Wards 3, 5, 7.
Hawley . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	19th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 4, 6.
Heath . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Hingham . . .	12	1	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Hinsdale . . .	1	8	Norfolk and Plymouth .	1st Plymouth.
Holbrook . . .	11	1	Berkshire . . .	6th Berkshire.
			Norfolk and Plymouth .	5th Norfolk.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congres- sional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Lincoln . . .	3	3	5th Middlesex . . .	26th Middlesex.
Littleton . . .	3	3	5th Middlesex . . .	34th Middlesex.
Longmeadow . . .	2	8	Hampden and Berkshire	7th Hampden, Precincts A, E. 16th Hampden, Precincts B, C, D. 29th Middlesex, Ward 9. 30th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 5, 10, 11.
LOWELL . . .	5	6	1st Middlesex . . .	31st Middlesex, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8. 12th Hampden.
Ludlow . . .	2	8	1st Hampden . . .	13th Worcester.
Lunenburg . . .	3	7	3d Worcester . . .	9th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4. 10th Essex, Wards 5, 6, 7. 12th Essex.
LYNN . . .	6	5	1st Essex . . .	
Lynnfield . . .	6	5	3d Essex . . .	
MALDEN . . .	7	6	3d Middlesex, Ward 2 . . . 4th Middlesex, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	16th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4. 17th Middlesex, Wards 1, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Manchester . . .	6	5	3d Essex . . .	3d Essex.
Mansfield . . .	10	2	2d Norfolk . . .	14th Bristol.
Marblehead . . .	6	5	2d Essex . . .	8th Essex.
Marion . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	6th Plymouth.
MARLBOROUGH . . .	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	37th Middlesex.
Marshfield . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth . . .	9th Plymouth.
Mashpee . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	3d Barnstable.
Mattapoisett . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	6th Plymouth.
Maynard . . .	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	36th Middlesex.
Medfield . . .	10	2	2d Norfolk . . .	10th Norfolk.
MEDFORD . . .	7	6	3d Middlesex, Wards 1, 7, 6th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	14th Middlesex.

Medway	.	4	2	2d Norfolk.	.	.	14th Norfolk.
MELROSE	.	7	6	4th Middlesex	.	.	16th Middlesex, Ward 5.
Mendon	.	4	7	4th Worcester	.	.	17th Middlesex, Ward 7.
Merrimac	.	6	5	4th Essex	.	.	19th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.
Methuen	.	5	6	5th Essex	.	.	8th Worcester.
Middleborough	.	10	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	.	.	20th Essex.
Middlefield	.	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	.	15th Essex, Precincts 1, 3, 5.
Middleton	.	6	5	3d Essex	.	.	16th Essex, Precincts 2, 4, 6.
Milford	.	4	7	4th Worcester	.	.	7th Plymouth.
Milbury	.	4	7	1st Worcester	.	.	1st Hampden.
Millis	.	10	2	2d Norfolk.	.	.	12th Essex.
Millville	.	4	7	4th Worcester	.	.	9th Worcester.
Milton	.	11	4	7th Suffolk	.	.	7th Worcester.
Monroe	.	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	.	.	14th Norfolk.
Monson	.	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	.	.	8th Worcester.
Montague	.	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	.	.	6th Norfolk.
Monterey	.	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	.	1st Franklin.
Montgomery	.	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	.	1st Hampden.
Mount Washington	.	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	.	3d Franklin.
Nahant	.	6	5	1st Essex	.	.	6th Berkshire.
Nantucket	.	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	.	.	15th Hampden.
Natick	.	10	3	Middlesex and Worcester	.	.	6th Berkshire.
Needham	.	10	2	Norfolk and Middlesex	.	.	9th Essex.
New Ashford	.	1	8	Berkshire	.	.	1st Nantucket.
NEW BEDFORD	.	12	1	3d Bristol	.	.	40th Middlesex.
New Braintree	.	1	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	.	.	9th Norfolk.
Newbury	.	6	5	3d Essex	.	.	3rd Berkshire.
NEWBURYPORT	.	6	5	4th Essex	.	.	1st Bristol, Wards 1, 2.
	.				.	.	2nd Bristol, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6.
	.				.	.	2nd Worcester.
	.				.	.	21st Essex.
	.				.	.	21st Essex.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
New Marlborough . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire . . .	6th Berkshire.
New Salem . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire. . .	3d Franklin.
NEWTON . . .	3	2	Norfolk and Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, Norfolk and Suffolk, Wards 1, 6, 7.	12th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7. 13th Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6, 8.
Norfolk . . .	10	2	2d Norfolk. . .	10th Norfolk.
NORTH ADAMS . . .	1	8	Berkshire . . .	1st Berkshire.
NORTHAMPTON . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	1st Hampshire.
North Andover . . .	6	5	4th Essex . . .	13th Essex.
North Attleborough . . .	10	1	1st Bristol . . .	13th Bristol.
Northborough . . .	4	3	Middlesex and Worcester . . .	23rd Worcester.
Northbridge . . .	4	7	4th Worcester . . .	8th Worcester.
North Brookfield . . .	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	4th Worcester.
Northfield . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	1st Franklin.
North Reading . . .	5	5	3d Essex . . .	21st Middlesex.
Norton . . .	10	1	1st Bristol . . .	13th Bristol.
Norwell . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth . . .	9th Plymouth.
Norwood . . .	11	2	2d Norfolk. . .	11th Norfolk.
Oak Bluffs . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	1st Dukes County.
Oakham . . .	1	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	2d Worcester.
Orange . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	3rd Franklin.
Orleans . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	2d Barnstable.
Otis . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire . . .	6th Berkshire.
Oxford . . .	2	7	4th Worcester . . .	7th Worcester.
Palmer . . .	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Hampden.

Paxton . . .	4	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	7th Worcester.
PEABODY . . .	6	5	2d Essex	5th Essex.
Pelham . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire.
Pembroke . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Plymouth.
Pepperell . . .	5	6	1st Middlesex	35th Middlesex.
Peru . . .	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Petersham . . .	1	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Worcester.
Phillipston . . .	1	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Worcester.
PITTSFIELD . . .	1	8	Berkshire . . .	3d Berkshire, Wards 1, 2.
Plainfield . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	4th Berkshire, Wards 3, 4.
Plainville . . .	10	2	2d Norfolk.	5th Berkshire, Wards 5, 6, 7.
Plymouth . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Hampshire.
Plympton . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	14th Norfolk.
Princeton . . .	4	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	5th Plymouth.
Provincetown . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	5th Plymouth.
QUINCY . . .	11	4	1st Norfolk	3d Worcester.
Randolph . . .	11	4	1st Norfolk	2d Barnstable.
Raynham . . .	10	1	1st Bristol	1st Norfolk, Ward 1.
Reading . . .	5	5	3d Essex	2d Norfolk, Wards 2, 3.
Rehoboth . . .	10	1	1st Bristol	3d Norfolk, Wards 4, 5, 6.
REVERE . . .	7	4	1st Suffolk	6th Norfolk.
Richmond . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	14th Bristol.
Rochester . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	21st Middlesex.
Rockland . . .	12	2	Plymouth	12th Bristol.
Rockport . . .	6	5	3d Essex	17th Suffolk.
Rowe . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	6th Berkshire.
Rowley . . .	6	5	3d Essex	6th Plymouth.
				3d Plymouth.
				1st Essex.
				1st Franklin.
				21st Essex.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congres- sional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Royalston . . .	1	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Worcester.
Russell . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire .	15th Hampden.
Rutland . . .	1	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	3d Worcester.
SALEM . . .	6	5	2d Essex . . .	7th Essex.
Salisbury . . .	6	5	4th Essex . . .	21st Essex.
Sandisfield . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire .	6th Berkshire.
Sandwich . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	3d Barnstable.
Saugus . . .	7	4	1st Suffolk . . .	11th Essex.
Savoy . . .	1	8	Berkshire . . .	2d Berkshire.
Scituate . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth .	2d Plymouth.
Seekonk . . .	10	1	1st Bristol . . .	10th Bristol.
Sharon . . .	10	2	2d Norfolk . . .	12th Norfolk.
Sheffield . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire .	6th Berkshire.
Shelburne . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire .	1st Franklin.
Sherborn . . .	10	3	Middlesex and Worcester .	41st Middlesex.
Shirley . . .	3	3	5th Middlesex . . .	35th Middlesex.
Shrewsbury . . .	4	7	4th Worcester . . .	10th Worcester.
Shutesbury . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire .	3d Franklin.
Somerset . . .	10	1	1st Bristol . . .	6th Bristol, Precinct 5.
SOMERVILLE . . .	8	3† 6§	2d Middlesex, Ward 7 . 3d Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	8th Bristol, Precincts 3, 4. 9th Bristol, Precincts 1, 2. 4th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 5th Middlesex, Wards 6, 7.
Southampton . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire .	1st Hampshire.
Southborough . . .	4	7	4th Worcester . . .	23rd Worcester.

Southbridge . . .	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	5th Worcester.
South Hadley . . .	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2nd Hampshire.
Southwick . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	15th Hampden.
Spencer . . .	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	4th Worcester.
SPRINGFIELD . . .	2	8	1st Hampden, Wards 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	5th Hampden, Wards 1, 2.
			2d Hampden, Ward 1 .	6th Hampden, Wards, 3, 4, 5.
			Hampden and Berkshire, Ward 3.	7th Hampden, Ward 6.
			3d Worcester	8th Hampden, Ward 7.
Sterling . . .	3	7	Hampden and Berkshire	13th Hampden, Ward 8.
Stockbridge . . .	1	8	7th Middlesex . . .	10th Worcester.
Stonham . . .	7	6	Plymouth . . .	6th Berkshire.
Stoughton . . .	11	2	Middlesex and Worcester	21st Middlesex.
Stow . . .	3	3	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	7th Norfolk.
Sturbridge . . .	2	7	Middlesex and Worcester	36th Middlesex.
			Middlesex and Worcester	5th Worcester.
Sudbury . . .	4	3	Middlesex and Worcester	38th Middlesex.
Sunderland . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Sutton . . .	4	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
			1st Essex . . .	7th Essex, Precincts 1, 2, 5.
Swampscott . . .	6	5	1st Bristol . . .	8th Essex, Precinct 6.
Swansea . . .	10	1	1st Bristol . . .	9th Essex, Precincts 3, 4.
			1st Bristol . . .	10th Bristol.
TAUNTON . . .	10	1	1st Bristol . . .	11th Bristol, Wards 3, 5, 7, 8.
			Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	12th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 4, 6.
Templeton . . .	1	7	7th Middlesex . . .	2d Worcester.
Tewksbury . . .	5	6	Cape and Plymouth . . .	28th Middlesex.
Tisbury . . .	12	1	Hampden and Berkshire	1st Dukes County.
Tolland . . .	1	8		15th Hampden.

† 3rd Councillor District, Ward 7.

§ 6th Councillor District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congressional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Topsfield	6	5	3d Essex	12th Essex.
Townsend	3	6	1st Middlesex	35th Middlesex.
Truro	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Barnstable.
Tyngsborough	5	6	1st Middlesex	34th Middlesex.
Tyringham	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Upton	4	7	4th Worcester	9th Worcester.
Uxbridge	4	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
Wakefield	5	6	7th Middlesex	20th Middlesex.
Wales	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Hampden.
Walpole	10	2	2d Norfolk	11th Norfolk.
WALTHAM	3	3	5th Middlesex	8th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3.
Ware	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	10th Middlesex, Wards 5, 7, 8, 9.
Wareham	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	11th Middlesex, Wards 1, 4, 6.
Warren	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	2nd Hampshire.
Warwick	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	6th Plymouth.
Washington	1	8	Berkshire	4th Worcester.
Watertown	3	3	5th Middlesex	1st Franklin.
Wayland	4	3	Middlesex and Worcester	6th Berkshire.
Webster	2	7	4th Worcester	9th Middlesex.
Wellesley	10	2	Norfolk and Middlesex	38th Middlesex.
				6th Worcester.
				9th Norfolk.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congres- sional.	Cou cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Winchester	.	6	6th Middlesex	18th Middlesex.
Windsor	.	8	Berkshire	2nd Berkshire.
Winthrop	.	4	1st Suffolk	18th Suffolk.
WOBURN	.	6	7th Middlesex	22nd Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 7.
WORCESTER	.	7	1st Worcester, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. 2d Worcester, Wards 1, 2, 3, 9, 10.	23rd Middlesex, Ward 3. 25th Middlesex, Ward 6. 16th Worcester, Ward 1. 17th Worcester, Wards 2, 3. 18th Worcester, Ward 4. 19th Worcester, Wards 5, 8. 20th Worcester, Ward 6. 21st Worcester, Wards 7, 9. 22nd Worcester, Ward 10.
Worthington	.	8	Hampden and Berkshire	1st Hampshire.
Wrentham	.	2	2d Norfolk.	14th Norfolk.
Yarmouth	.	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Barnstable.

STATISTICS

STATE, POST OFFICE, COUNTY

GOVERNORS AND LIEUT.-GOVERNORS.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE.

GOVERNORS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.

1620 Nov. 11, John Carver.	1638 June 5, Thomas Prence.
1621 April, William Bradford.	1639 June 3, William Bradford.
1633 Jan. 1, Edward Winslow.	1644 June 5, Edward Winslow.
1634 Mar. 27, Thomas Prence.	1645 June 4, William Bradford.
1635 Mar. 3, William Bradford.	1657 June 3, Thomas Prence.
1636 Mar. 1, Edward Winslow.	1673 June 3, Josiah Winslow.
1637 Mar. 7, William Bradford.	1680 Dec. 18, Thomas Hinckley *

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.

1680 Thomas Hinckley.†	1682 William Bradford, to 1686
1681 James Cudworth.	1689 William Bradford, to 1692

CHOSEN ANNUALLY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

1629 Mar. 4, Matthew Cradock.‡	1646 May 6, John Winthrop.
1629 Apr. 30, John Endicott.‡	1649 May 2, John Endicott.
1629 Oct. 20, John Winthrop.‡	1650 May 22, Thomas Dudley.
1634 May 14, Thomas Dudley.	1651 May 7, John Endicott.
1635 May 6, John Haynes.	1654 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1636 May 25, Henry Vane.	1655 May 23, John Endicott.
1637 May 17, John Winthrop.	1665 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1640 May 13, Thomas Dudley.	1672 Dec. 12, John Leverett (act'g).
1641 June 2, Richard Bellingham.	1673 May 7, John Leverett.
1642 May 18, John Winthrop.	1679 May 28, Simon Bradstreet, to
1644 May 29, John Endicott.	May 20, 1686.
1645 May 14, Thomas Dudley.	

* Mr. Hinckley was Governor till the union of the colonies in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

† Previously there was no Deputy-Governor, a Governor *pro tem* being appointed by the Governor to serve in his absence.

‡ A patent of King James I, dated Nov. 3, 1620, created the Council for New England and granted it the territory in North America from

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

1629 Thomas Goffe,*to Oct. 20, 1629	1650 John Endicott . . to 1651
1629 Thomas Dudley . . 1634	1651 Thomas Dudley . . 1653
1634 Roger Ludlow . . 1635	1653 Richard Bellingham . 1654
1635 Richard Bellingham . 1636	1654 John Endicott . . 1655
1636 John Winthrop . . 1637	1655 Richard Bellingham . 1665
1637 Thomas Dudley . . 1640	1665 Francis Willoughby . 1671
1640 Richard Bellingham . 1641	1671 John Leverett . . 1673
1641 John Endicott . . 1644	1673 Sam'l Symonds, to Oct. 1678
1644 John Winthrop . . 1646	1678 Oct., Simon Bradstreet 1679
1646 Thomas Dudley . . 1650	1679 Thomas Danforth . 1686

40° to 48° N. latitude and from sea to sea, to be known thereafter as New England in America. By instrument of March 19, 1628, the Council for New England granted to Sir Henry Rosewell and others the territory afterwards confirmed by royal Charter to the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in Newe England." This Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, designated Matthew Cradock as the first Governor of the Company and Thomas Goffe as the first Deputy-Governor. Both had held similar offices from the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. On May 13, 1629, the same persons were rechosen by the Company; but they never came to New England. On Oct. 20, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen Governor of the Company and John Humfrey Deputy-Governor. Humfrey having declined the service, Thomas Dudley was chosen in his stead.

John Endicott had been sent over in 1628, with a small band, as the agent of the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. While Cradock was Governor of the Company, a commission, dated April 30, 1629, was sent out to Endicott at Salem appointing him "Governor of London's Plantation in the Massachusetts Bay in New England." In the exercise of this commission he was subordinate to the "Governor and Company" in London, by whom he was deputed, and who, from time to time, sent him elaborate instructions for his conduct. Cradock and Endicott were thus chief governor and local governor, respectively, from April 30, 1629, or, rather, from the time when Endicott's commission reached Salem, a few weeks later, until Oct. 20, 1629; and Winthrop and Endicott were chief and local governors, respectively, from that date until the arrival of Winthrop at Salem with the Charter, June 12, 1630, when Endicott's powers merged in the general authority of Winthrop.

* Thomas Goffe, the first Deputy-Governor, never came to New England. John Humfrey was elected, but did not serve.

THE INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

On May 25, 1686, Joseph Dudley became President of New England under a commission of King James II, and had jurisdiction over the royal dominions in New England. This office he held till December 20, the same year, when Sir Edmund Andros became Governor of New England, appointed by King James II. On April 18, 1689, Governor Andros was deposed by a revolution of the people.

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRST CHARTER.

Simon Bradstreet was Governor from June 7, 1689, to May 16, 1692, and Thomas Danforth was Deputy-Governor during the same time.

APPOINTED BY THE KING UNDER SECOND CHARTER.

GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1692 May 16, Sir William Phips.	1730 June 11, <i>William Tailer</i> .
1694 Dec. 4, <i>William Stoughton</i> .*	1730 Aug. 10, Jonathan Belcher.
1699 May 26, Richard Coote.†	1741 Aug. 14, William Shirley.
1700 July 17, <i>William Stoughton</i> .	1749 Sept. 11, <i>Spencer Phips</i> .
1701 July 7, The Council.	1753 Aug. 7, William Shirley.
1702 June 11, Joseph Dudley.	1756 Sept. 25, <i>Spencer Phips</i> .
1715 Feb. 4, The Council.	1757 April 4, The Council.
1715 Mar. 21, Joseph Dudley.	1757 Aug. 3, Thomas Pownal.
1715 Nov. 9, <i>William Tailer</i> .‡	1760 June 3, <i>Thomas Hutchinson</i> .
1716 Oct. 5, Samuel Shute.	1760 Aug. 2, Francis Bernard.
1723 Jan. 1, <i>William Dummer</i> .	1769 Aug. 2, <i>Thomas Hutchinson</i> .
1728 July 19, William Burnet.	1771 Mar. 14, Thomas Hutchinson.
1729 Sept. 7, <i>William Dummer</i> .	1774 May 17, Thomas Gage.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1692 Wm. Stoughton, to July, 1701	1730 William Tailer.
1702 Thomas Povey . . . 1706	1732 Spencer Phips.
1706 Jan., vacancy to Oct. . 1711	1758 Thomas Hutchinson.
1711 William Tailer.	1771 Andrew Oliver.
1716 William Dummer.	1774 Thomas Oliver.

* Those whose names are printed in italics were Acting Governors.

† Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont.

‡ On Nov. 9, 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Governor, he having been commissioned on March 17, 1715, but he never came over to perform his duties, and resigned the office in April, 1716.

UNTIL THE CONSTITUTION.

1774 Oct., a Provincial Congress. | 1775 July, The Council.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780 John Hancock . . . to 1785	1883 Benjamin F. Butler . 1884
1785 James Bowdoin . . . 1787	1884 George D. Robinson . 1887
1787 John Hancock, Oct. 8 . 1793	1887 Oliver Ames . . . 1890
1794 Samuel Adams . . . 1797	1890 John Q. A. Brackett . 1891
1797 Increase Sumner, June 7, 1799	1891 William E. Russell . 1894
1800 Caleb Strong . . . 1807	1894 Frederic T. Greenhalge† 1896
1807 Jas. Sullivan, Dec. 10 . 1808	1897 Roger Wolcott . . 1900
1809 Christopher Gore . . 1810	1900 W. Murray Crane . 1903
1810 Elbridge Gerry . . . 1812	1903 John L. Bates . . 1905
1812 Caleb Strong . . . 1816	1905 William L. Douglas . 1906
1816 John Brooks . . . 1823	1906 Curtis Guild, Jr. . . 1909
1823 Wm. Eustis, Feb. 6 . 1825	1909 Eben S. Draper . . 1911
1825 Levi Lincoln . . . 1834	1911 Eugene N. Foss . . 1914
1834 John Davis, March 1 . 1835	1914 David I. Walsh . . 1916
1836 Edward Everett . . 1840	1916 Samuel W. McCall . 1919
1840 Marcus Morton . . 1841	1919 Calvin Coolidge† . . 1921
1841 John Davis . . . 1843	1921 Channing H. Cox . . 1925
1843 Marcus Morton . . 1844	1925 Alvan T. Fuller . . 1929
1844 George N. Briggs . . 1851	1929 Frank G. Allen . . 1931
1851 George S. Boutwell . 1853	1931 Joseph B. Ely . . 1935
1853 John H. Clifford . . 1854	1935 James M. Curley . . 1937
1854 Emory Washburn . . 1855	1937 Charles F. Hurley . 1939
1855 Henry J. Gardner . . 1858	1939 Leverett Saltonstall . 1945
1858 Nathaniel P. Banks . 1861	1945 Maurice J. Tobin . . 1947
1861 John A. Andrew . . 1866	1947 Robert F. Bradford . 1949
1866 Alexander H. Bullock . 1869	1949 Paul A. Dever . . 1953
1869 William Claflin . . 1872	1953 Christian A. Herter . 1957
1872 William B. Washburn* . 1874	1957 Foster Furcolo . . 1961
1875 William Gaston . . 1876	1961 John A. Volpe . . 1963
1876 Alexander H. Rice . . 1879	1963 Endicott Peabody . 1965
1879 Thomas Talbot . . 1880	1965 John A. Volpe** . .
1880 John Davis Long . . to 1883	

* Resigned April 29, 1874. Chosen U.S. Senator April 17, 1874.

† Died March 5, 1896.

‡ Vice President of the United States, 1921-23; President, Aug. 3, 1923, to March 4, 1929.

** Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Appointed U. S. Secretary of Transportation, Jan. 22, 1969.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780 <i>Thos. Cushing</i> , to Feb. 28,* 1788	1879 John Davis Long . . . 1880
1788 Benjamin Lincoln . . . 1789	1880 Byron Weston . . . 1883
1789 <i>Samuel Adams</i> . . . 1794	1883 Oliver Ames . . . 1887
1794 <i>Moses Gill</i> , May 20† . 1800	1887 John Q. A. Brackett . 1890
1801 Sam'l Phillips, Feb. 10 . 1802	1890 William H. Haile . . 1893
1802 Edward H. Robbins . . 1806	1893 <i>Roger Wolcott</i> . . 1897
1807 <i>Levi Lincoln</i> ‡ . . . 1809	1897 W. Murray Crane . . 1900
1809 David Cobb . . . 1810	1900 John L. Bates . . . 1903
1810 William Gray . . . 1812	1903 Curtis Guild, Jr. . . 1906
1812 William Phillips . . . 1823	1906 Eben S. Draper . . . 1909
1823 Levi Lincoln, Feb.. . 1824	1909 Louis A. Frothingham . 1912
1824 <i>Marcus Morton</i> , July . 1825	1912 Robert Luce . . . 1913
1826 Thomas L. Winthrop . 1833	1913 David I. Walsh . . . 1914
1833 <i>Samuel T. Armstrong</i> . 1836	1914 Edward P. Barry . . 1915
1836 George Hull . . . 1843	1915 Grafton D. Cushing . 1916
1843 Henry H. Childs . . . 1844	1916 Calvin Coolidge . . . 1919
1844 John Reed . . . 1851	1919 Channing H. Cox . . . 1921
1851 Henry W. Cushman . . 1853	1921 Alvan T. Fuller . . . 1925
1853 Elisha Huntington . . 1854	1925 Frank G. Allen . . . 1929
1854 William C. Plunkett . . 1855	1929 William S. Youngman . 1933
1855 Simon Brown . . . 1856	1933 Gaspar G. Bacon . . . 1935
1856 Henry W. Benchley . . 1858	1935 Joseph L. Hurley . . . 1937
1858 Eliphalet Trask . . . 1861	1937 Francis E. Kelly . . . 1939
1861 John Z. Goodrich, Mar. 29, 1861	1939 Horace T. Cahill . . . 1945
1862 John Nesmith, Sept. . . 1862	1945 Robert F. Bradford . . 1947
1863 Joel Hayden . . . 1866	1947 Arthur W. Coolidge . . 1949
1866 William Claflin . . . 1869	1949 Charles F. Jeff Sullivan 1953
1869 Joseph Tucker . . . 1873	1953 Sumner Gage Whittier . 1957
1873 <i>Thomas Talbot</i> § . . . 1875	1957 Robert F. Murphy** . 1960
1875 Horatio G. Knight . . 1879	

* The Lieutenant-Governors whose names are in italics were Acting Governors also during vacancies in the office of Governor.

† Mr. Gill died on the 20th of May, 1800, and the Commonwealth, for the only time under the Constitution, was without a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Council, Hon. Thomas Dawes, President, officiated till the 30th of the month, when Caleb Strong was inaugurated Governor.

‡ General William Heath was elected in 1806, and declined to accept the office.

§ Acting Governor from April 29, 1874.

|| Acting Governor from March 5, 1896.

** Appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission on Oct. 6, 1960

1961 Edward F. McLaughlin, Jr.	1965 Elliot L. Richardson . 1967
1963	1967 Francis W. Sargent***
1963 Francis X. Bellotti . 1965	

*** Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Acting Governor from Jan. 22, 1969.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Tristram Dalton . . .	1789-91	Caleb Strong . . .	1789-96
George Cabot . . .	1791-96	Theodore Sedgwick . .	1796-99
Benjamin Goodhue . .	1796-1800	Samuel Dexter . . .	1799-1800
Jonathan Mason . . .	1800-03	Dwight Foster . . .	1800-03
John Quincy Adams . .	1803-08	Timothy Pickering . .	1803-11
James Lloyd, Jr. . . .	1808-13	Joseph Bradley Varnum	1811-17
Christopher Gore . . .	1813-16	Harrison Gray Otis . .	1817-22
Eli Porter Ashmun . .	1816-18	James Lloyd	1822-26
Prentiss Mellen . . .	1818-20	Nathaniel Silsbee . . .	1826-35
Elijah Hunt Mills . .	1820-27	John Davis	1835-41
Daniel Webster	1827-41	Isaac Chapman Bates . .	1841-45
Rufus Choate	1841-45	John Davis	1845-53
Daniel Webster	1845-50	Edward Everett	1853-54
Robert Charles Winthrop	1850-51	Julius Rockwell	1854-55
Robert Rantoul, Jr. . .	1851	Henry Wilson*	1855-73
Charles Sumner† . . .	1851-74	George S. Boutwell . . .	1873-77
William B. Washburn . .	1874-75	George Frisbie Hoar‡ . .	1877-1904
Henry Laurens Dawes . .	1875-93	Winthrop Murray Crane	1904-13
Henry Cabot Lodge§ . .	1893-1924	John Wingate Weeks . .	1913-19
William Morgan Butler . .	1924-26	David Ignatius Walsh . .	1919-25
David Ignatius Walsh . .	1926-47	FrederickHuntingtonGillett	1925-31
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	1947-1953	Marcus A. Coolidge . . .	1931-37
John Fitzgerald Kennedy**	1953-1960	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	1937-44
		Sinclair Weeks¶	1944
Benjamin A. Smith, II††	1960-1963	Leverett Saltonstall . . .	1945-67
Edward M. Kennedy	1963-	Edward W. Brooke . . .	1967-

* Mr. Wilson elected Vice President in 1872 George S. Boutwell chosen to fill vacancy.

† Charles Sumner died March 11, 1874; William B. Washburn chosen to fill vacancy April 17, 1874.

‡ Mr. Hoar died Sept. 30, 1904; Winthrop Murray Crane appointed by Governor John L. Bates Oct. 12, 1904.

§ Mr. Lodge died Nov. 9, 1924; William Morgan Butler temporarily appointed by Governor Channing H. Cox Nov. 13, 1924; Mr. Walsh chosen to fill vacancy, Nov. 2, 1926.

¶ Mr. Lodge resigned Feb. 4, 1944; Sinclair Weeks temporarily appointed by Governor Leverett Saltonstall Feb. 8, 1944.

** Mr. Kennedy elected President of the United States in November, 1960. Resigned from Senate on December 22, 1960.

†† Mr. Smith temporarily appointed by Governor Foster Furcolo Dec. 27, 1960.

|| Mr. Kennedy's term will expire in January 1971; and Mr. Brooke's term will expire in January 1973.

SECRETARIES.

List of Persons who have held the Office of SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

John Avery . . .	1780-1806	Oliver Warner . . .	1858-76
Jonathan L. Austin . .	1806-08	Henry B. Peirce . . .	1876-91
William Tudor . . .	1808-10	William M. Olin* . .	1891-1911
Benjamin Homans . . .	1810-12	Albert P. Langtry* . .	1911-13
Alden Bradford . . .	1812-24	Frank J. Donahue . .	1913-15
Edward D. Bangs . . .	1824-36	Albert P. Langtry. . .	1915-21
John P. Bigelow . . .	1836-43	Frederic W. Cook . . .	1921-49
John A. Bolles . . .	1843-44	Edward J. Cronin** . .	1949-58
John G. Palfrey . . .	1844-48	J. Henry Goguen** . .	1958-59
William B. Calhoun . .	1848-51	Joseph D. Ward*** . .	1959-61
Amasa Walker . . .	1851-53	Kevin H. White§ . . .	1961-67
Ephraim M. Wright . .	1853-56	John F. X. Davoren† . .	1967-
Francis DeWitt . . .	1856-58		

* Secretary Olin died April 15, 1911; Mr. Langtry chosen to fill vacancy April 26, 1911.

** Secretary Cronin died Nov. 24, 1958. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of J. Henry Goguen, who qualified on Dec. 1, 1958, to fill unexpired term.

*** Office was filled by election by the Legislature of Joseph D. Ward on Jan. 20, 1959.

§ Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Resigned Dec. 20, 1967.

† Office was filled by election by the Legislature of John F. X. Davoren on Dec. 20, 1967.

TREASURERS.

*List of Persons who have held the Office of TREASURER AND RECEIVER
GENERAL.*

Henry Gardner . . .	1780-83	Charles Endicott . . .	1876-81
Thomas Ivers . . .	1783-87	Daniel A. Gleason . . .	1881-86
Alexander Hodgdon . . .	1787-92	Alanson W. Beard . . .	1886-89
Thomas Davis . . .	1792-97	George A. Marden . . .	1889-94
Peleg Coffin* . . .	1797-1801	Henry M. Phillips† . . .	1894-95
Jonathan Jackson . . .	1802-06	Edward P. Shaw† . . .	1895-1900
Thompson J. Skinner . . .	1806-08	Edward S. Bradford . . .	1900-05
Josiah Dwight . . .	1808-10	Arthur B. Chapin‡ . . .	1905-09
Thomas Harris . . .	1810-11	Elmer A. Stevens‡ . . .	1909-14
Jonathan L. Austin . . .	1811-12	Frederick W. Mansfield . . .	1914-15
John T. Apthorp . . .	1812-17	Charles L. Burrill . . .	1915-20
Daniel Sargent . . .	1817-22	Fred J. Burrell§ . . .	1920
Nahum Mitchell . . .	1822-27	James Jackson§ . . .	1920-25
Joseph Sewall . . .	1827-32	William S. Youngman . . .	1925-29
Hezekiah Barnard . . .	1832-37	Karl H. Oliver . . .	1929
David Wilder . . .	1837-42	John W. Haigis . . .	1929-31
Thomas Russell . . .	1842-43	Charles F. Hurley¶ . . .	1931-37
John Mills . . .	1843-44	Karl H. Oliver¶ . . .	1937
Thomas Russell . . .	1844-45	William E. Hurley¶ . . .	1937-43
Joseph Barrett . . .	1845-49	Francis X. Hurley . . .	1943-45
Ebenezer Bradbury . . .	1849-51	John E. Hurley . . .	1945-47
Charles B. Hall . . .	1851-53	Laurence Curtis . . .	1947-49
Jacob H. Loud . . .	1853-55	John E. Hurley** . . .	1949-52
Thomas J. Marsh . . .	1855-56	Foster Furcolo** . . .	1952-55
Moses Tenney, Jr. . . .	1856-61	John F. Kennedy . . .	1955-61
Henry K. Oliver . . .	1861-66	John Thomas Driscoll*** . . .	1961-64
Jacob H. Loud . . .	1866-71	Robert Q. Crane*** . . .	1964-
Charles Adams, Jr. . . .	1871-76		

* Secretary Avery had a warrant to take care of the treasury on the resignation of Mr. Coffin, May 25, 1802.

† Mr. Phillips resigned April 12, 1895; Mr. Shaw chosen to fill vacancy April 25, 1895.

‡ Mr. Chapin resigned April 1, 1909; Mr. Stevens chosen to fill vacancy April 7, 1909.

§ Mr. Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920; Mr. Jackson appointed to fill vacancy Sept. 8, 1920.

|| Mr. Youngman qualified as Lieutenant-Governor Jan. 3, 1929; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 7; Mr. Haigis qualified January 16.

¶ Mr. Charles F. Hurley qualified as Governor, January 7, 1937; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 11; Mr. William E. Hurley qualified January 20.

** Mr. John E. Hurley resigned July 5, 1952; Mr. Furcolo appointed to fill vacancy July 5.

*** Mr. John Thomas Driscoll resigned May 12, 1964; Mr. Crane chosen to fill vacancy May 12; and on November 8, 1966 Mr. Crane was elected to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL — SOLICITORS-GENERAL.

[This table was prepared by Mr. A. C. Goodell, Jr., and contributed by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society's proceedings for June, 1895.]

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION.

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Anthony Checkley	. April 29, 1680.	
Under the Presidency of Joseph Dudley:		
Benjamin Bullivant		Date uncertain, but before July 1, 1686; sworn in July 26.
Under Sir Edmund Andros:		
Giles Masters		"To frame indictments. arraign and prosecute felons." April 30, 1687. He died "Kings Attor- ney," Feb. 29, 1688.
James Graham		Date uncertain, but as early as Aug. 25, 1687, he was "settled in Boston and made Attorney-general'."
James Graham		Reappointed (2d commis- sion) June 20, 1688.
During the inter-charter period:		
Anthony Checkley	. June 14, 1689.	
Under the Province Charter:		
Anthony Checkley		Oct. 28, 1692.
Paul Dudley		July 6, 1702.
Paul Dudley	. . June 8, 1716.	
Paul Dudley	. . June 19, 1717.	

CHOSEN.

APPOINTED.

Paul Dudley* . . . June 25, 1718.

John Valentine . . . Nov. 22, 1718.

John Valentine . . . June 24, 1719.

Thomas Newton† . . . June 19, 1720.

(Vacancy; John Read chosen but negatived by Governor Shute.)

John Overing . . . June 29, 1722.

John Read . . . June 20, 1723.

(Vacancy; John Read chosen, but not consented to.)

John Read . . . June 28, 1725.

John Read . . . June 21, 1726.

John Read . . . June 28, 1727.

Joseph Hiller . . . June 19, 1728.

(Addington Davenport, Jr., chosen June 12, but declined.)

John Overing June 26, 1729.

(Jeremiah Gridley and others were chosen annually from 1730 to 1748, but the Governor withheld his consent. See Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. X, Second Series, p. 254.)

Edmund Trowbridge June 29, 1749.

Edmund Trowbridge May 14, 1762.

(Made Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, March 25, 1767.)

Jeremiah Gridley‡ March 25, 1767.

Jonathan Sewall Nov. 18, 1767.

(Vacancy from September, 1774, to June 12, 1777.)

Robert Treat Paine . . . June 12, 1777, . . . Accepted Aug. 26.

Robert Treat Paine . . . June 19, 1778 (sworn)

Robert Treat Paine . . . Feb. 5, 1779.

Robert Treat Paine . . . Jan. 4, 1780.

SPECIAL ATTORNEY-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall March 25, 1767.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall June 24, 1767.

(Vacancy from November 18, 1767, to March 14, 1771.)

Samuel Quincy§ March 14, 1771.

* Resigned Nov. 22, 1718.

‡ Died Sept. 10, 1767.

† Died May 28, 1721.

§ A refugee, 1774-75.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL (SINCE THE CONSTITUTION).

Daniel Davis 1801-32
(Office established in 1800, and abolished, in 1832.)

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL, SINCE THE CONSTITUTION.

Robert Treat Paine .	1780-90	James M. Swift .	1911-14
James Sullivan .	1790-1807	Thomas J. Boynton .	1914-15
Barnabas Bidwell .	1807-10	Henry C. Attwill	1915-19
Perez Morton .	1810-32	Henry A. Wyman	1919-20
James T. Austin .	1832-43	J. Weston Allen .	1920-23
John Henry Clifford	*1849-53	Jay R. Benton .	1923-27
Rufus Choate† .	1853-54	Arthur K. Reading¶	1927-28
John Henry Clifford†	1854-58	Joseph E. Warner¶	1928-35
Stephen Henry Phillips	1858-61	Paul A. Dever .	1935-41
Dwight Foster .	1861-64	Robert T. Bushnell .	1941-45
Chester I. Reed‡ .	1864-67	Clarence A. Barnes .	1945-49
Charles Allen‡ .	1867-72	Francis E. Kelly .	1949-53
Charles R. Train .	1872-79	George Fingold** .	1953-58
George Marston .	1879-83	Edward T. Martin .	Interim
Edgar J. Sherman§	1883-87	Edward J. McCormack,	
Andrew J. Waterman§	1887-91	Jr.** .	1958-63
Albert E. Pillsbury .	1891-94	Edward W. Brooke .	1963-67
Hosea M. Knowlton	1894-1902	Elliot L. Richardson***	1967-69
Herbert Parker .	1902-06	Robert H. Quinn****	1969-
Dana Malone .	1906-11		

* The office of Attorney-General was abolished in 1843 and re-established in 1849.

† Rufus Choate resigned May 12, 1854. Mr. Clifford's term began May 20, 1854.

‡ Resigned April 20, 1867. The vacancy was filled by election by the Legislature of Charles Allen April 26, 1867.

§ Resigned Oct. 1, 1887. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Andrew J. Waterman.

|| Vacated the office Aug. 13, 1919, by qualifying as a member of the Public Service Commission. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry A. Wyman, who qualified on that day.

¶ Resigned June 6, 1928. The vacancy was filled by the choice June 13, of Joseph E. Warner.

** Attorney-General Fingold died Aug. 31, 1958. The vacancy was filled by election by the Legislature of Edward J. McCormack, Jr., on September 11, 1958.

*** Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Resigned January 23, 1969. Appointed Under-Secretary of State on President's Cabinet.

**** Office was filled by election by the Legislature of Robert H. Quinn on January 23, 1969.

AUDITORS.

*List of Persons who have held the office of AUDITOR OF
ACCOUNTS OR AUDITOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.*

[Established by Act of 1849. Name changed by Act of 1908.]

David Wilder, Jr.	1849-54	William D. T. Trefry	1891-92
Joseph Mitchell	1854-55	John W. Kimball	1892-1901
Stephen N. Gifford	1855-56	Henry E. Turner†	1901-11
Chandler R. Ransom	1856-58	John E. White†	1911-14
Charles White	1858-61	Frank H. Pope	1914-15
Levi Reed*	1861-65	Alonzo B. Cook	1915-31
Julius L. Clarke	1865-66	Francis X. Hurley	1931-35
Henry S. Briggs	1866-70	Thomas H. Buckley	1935-39
Charles Endicott	1870-76	Russell A. Wood	1939-41
Julius L. Clarke†	1876-79	Thomas J. Buckley**	1941-64
Charles R. Ladd†	1879-91	Thaddeus Buczko**	1964~

* Resigned Dec. 20, 1865.

† Mr. Clarke resigned, and Mr. Ladd was appointed in his place May 5, 1879.

‡ Mr. Turner died June 29, 1911, and Mr. White was chosen to fill the vacancy July 6, 1911.

** Mr. Buckley died September 9, 1964 and Mr. Buczko was appointed to fill the vacancy September 24, 1964; and on November 8, 1966, Mr. Buczko was elected to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

POST OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS,

WITH THE CITIES OR TOWNS AND COUNTIES IN WHICH
THEY ARE SITUATED.

[Corrected to July, 1968.]

[The spelling of the names of post offices is that established
by the Post Office Department.]

[Post offices marked † are in the Boston Postal Area.]

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND TOWNS		COUNTIES
Abington 02351	.	.	Abington	.	Plymouth
Accord 02018	.	.	Norwell	.	Plymouth
Acoaxet 02701	.	.	Westport	.	Bristol
Acton 01720	.	.	Acton	.	Middlesex
Acushnet 02743	.	.	Acushnet	.	Bristol
Adams 01220	.	.	Adams	.	Berkshire
Agawam 01001	.	.	Agawam	.	Hampden
Allendale 01201	.	.	Pittsfield	.	Berkshire
Allerton 02045	.	.	Hull	.	Plymouth
Allston†	.	.	Boston	.	Suffolk
Amesbury 01913	.	.	Amesbury	.	Essex
Amherst 01002	.	.	Amherst	.	Hampshire
Andover 01810	.	.	Andover	.	Essex
Annisquam 01930	.	.	Gloucester	.	Essex
Arlington 02174†	.	.	Arlington	.	Middlesex
Arlington Heights 02175	.	.	Arlington	.	Middlesex
Ashburnham 01430	.	.	Ashburnham	.	Worcester
Ashby 01431	.	.	Ashby	.	Middlesex
Ashfield 01330	.	.	Ashfield	.	Franklin
Ashland 01721	.	.	Ashland	.	Middlesex
Ashley Falls 01222	.	.	Sheffield	.	Berkshire
Assinippi 02321	.	.	Hanover	.	Plymouth
Assonet 02702	.	.	Freetown	.	Bristol
Astor† 02123	.	.	Boston	.	Suffolk
Athol 01331	.	.	Athol	.	Worcester
Attleboro 02703	.	.	Attleboro	.	Bristol
Attleboro Falls	.	.	North Attleborough	.	Bristol
Auburn 01501	.	.	Auburn	.	Worcester

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Auburndale 02166†	.	.	Newton	Middlesex
Avon 02322	.	.	Avon	Norfolk
Ayer	.	.	Ayer	Middlesex
Babson Park 02157†	.	.	Wellesley	Norfolk
Back Bay Annex†	.	.	Boston	Suffolk
Baldwinville 01436	.	.	Templeton	Worcester
Ballard Vale 01810	.	.	Andover	Essex
Barnstable 02630	.	.	Barnstable	Barnstable
Barre 01005	.	.	Barre	Worcester
Barre Plains 01006	.	.	Barre	Worcester
Barrowsville 02710	.	.	Norton	Bristol
Bass River 02664	.	.	Yarmouth	Barnstable
Beach 02151†	.	.	Revere	Suffolk
Becket 01223	.	.	Becket	Berkshire
Bedford 01730	.	.	Bedford	Middlesex
Belchertown 01007	.	.	Belchertown	Hampshire
Bellingham 02019	.	.	Bellingham	Norfolk
Belmont 02178†	.	.	Belmont	Middlesex
Berkshire 01224	.	.	Lanesborough	Berkshire
Berlin 01503	.	.	Berlin	Worcester
Bernardston 01337	.	.	Bernardston	Franklin
Beverly 01915	.	.	Beverly	Essex
Beverly Farms 01915	.	.	Beverly	Essex
Billerica 01821	.	.	Billerica	Middlesex
Blackstone 01504	.	.	Blackstone	Worcester
Blandford 01008	.	.	Blandford	Hampden
Bolton 01740	.	.	Bolton	Worcester
Bondsville 01009	.	.	Palmer	Hampden
Boston†	.	.	Boston	Suffolk
Boston College 02167	.	.	Newton	Suffolk
Boston University 02215	.	.	Boston	Suffolk
Bourne 02532	.	.	Bourne	Barnstable
Boxford 01921	.	.	Boxford	Essex
Boylston 01505	.	.	Boylston	Worcester
Bradford 01830	.	.	Haverhill	Essex
Braintree 02184†	.	.	Braintree	Norfolk
Brant Rock 02020	.	.	Marshfield	Plymouth
Brewster 02631	.	.	Brewster	Barnstable
Bridgewater 02324	.	.	Bridgewater	Plymouth
Brighton†	.	.	Boston	Suffolk
Brightwood 01107	.	.	Springfield	Hampden

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND TOWNS		COUNTIES
Brimfield 01010	.	.	Brimfield	.	Hampden
Brockton . . .	.	.	Brockton	.	Plymouth
Brookfield 01506	.	.	Brookfield	.	Worcester
Brookline 02146	.	.	Brookline	.	Norfolk
Brookline Village 02147†	.	.	Brookline	.	Norfolk
Brookville 02326	.	.	Holbrook	.	Norfolk
Bryantville 02327	.	.	Pembroke	.	Plymouth
Buckland 01338	.	.	Buckland	.	Franklin
Burlington 01803	.	.	Woburn	.	Middlesex
Buzzards Bay 02532	.	.	Bourne . . .	.	Barnstable
Byfield 01922 . . .	.	.	Newbury . . .	.	Essex
Cambridge 02138†	.	.	Cambridge	.	Middlesex
Cambridge A (Campt.) 02139†	.	.	Cambridge	.	Middlesex
Cambridge B (N. Cam.) 02140†	.	.	Cambridge	.	Middlesex
Cambridge C (E. Cam.) 02141†	.	.	Cambridge	.	Middlesex
Campello 02403 . . .	.	.	Brockton	.	Plymouth
Canton 02021 . . .	.	.	Canton . . .	.	Norfolk
Carlisle 01741 . . .	.	.	Carlisle . . .	.	Middlesex
Carver 02330 . . .	.	.	Carver . . .	.	Plymouth
Caryville 02024 . . .	.	.	Bellingham . . .	.	Norfolk
Cataumet 02534 . . .	.	.	Bourne . . .	.	Barnstable
Center Street 02401	.	.	Brockton	.	Plymouth
Centerville 02632 . . .	.	.	Barnstable . . .	.	Barnstable
Central Village 02790	.	.	Westport . . .	.	Bristol
Charlemont 01339 . . .	.	.	Charlemont . . .	.	Franklin
Charles Street† 02114	.	.	Boston . . .	.	Suffolk
Charlestown† 02129 . . .	.	.	Boston . . .	.	Suffolk
Charlton 01507 . . .	.	.	Charlton . . .	.	Worcester
Charlton City 01508 . . .	.	.	Charlton . . .	.	Worcester
Charlton Depot 01509	.	.	Charlton . . .	.	Worcester
Chartley 02712 . . .	.	.	Norton . . .	.	Bristol
Chatham 02633 . . .	.	.	Chatham . . .	.	Barnstable
Chelmsford 01824 . . .	.	.	Chelmsford . . .	.	Middlesex
Chelsea 02150† . . .	.	.	Chelsea . . .	.	Suffolk
Cherry Valley 01611 . . .	.	.	Leicester . . .	.	Worcester
Cheshire 01225 . . .	.	.	Cheshire . . .	.	Berkshire
Chester 01011 . . .	.	.	Chester . . .	.	Hampden
Chesterfield 01012 . . .	.	.	Chesterfield . . .	.	Hampshire
Chestnut Hill 02167†	.	.	Newton . . .	.	Middlesex
Chicopee . . .	.	.	Chicopee . . .	.	Hampden
Chicopee Center 01013	.	.	Chicopee . . .	.	Hampden

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND TOWNS		COUNTIES
Chilmark 02535	.	.	Chilmark	.	Dukes
Cleghorn 01420	.	.	Fitchburg	.	Worcester
Cleveland Circle 02146	.	.	Brookline	.	Suffolk
Clifton 01945	.	.	Marblehead	.	Essex
Clinton 01510	.	.	Clinton	.	Worcester
Cochituate 01760	.	.	Wayland	.	Middlesex
Cohasset 02025	.	.	Cohasset	.	Norfolk
Colrain 01340	.	.	Colrain	.	Franklin
Concord 01742	.	.	Concord	.	Middlesex
Conway 01341	.	.	Conway	.	Franklin
Cotuit 02635	.	.	Barnstable	.	Barnstable
Craigville 02636*	.	.	Barnstable	.	Barnstable
Cummaquid 02637	.	.	Barnstable	.	Barnstable
Cummington 01026	.	.	Cummington	.	Hampshire
Cushman 01002	.	.	Amherst	.	Hampshire
Cuttyhunk 02713	.	.	Gosnold	.	Dukes
Dalton 01226	.	.	Dalton	.	Berkshire
Danvers 01923	.	.	Danvers	.	Essex
Dartmouth 02714	.	.	Dartmouth	.	Bristol
Davis 01720	.	.	Acton	.	Middlesex
Dedham 02026	.	.	Dedham	.	Norfolk
Deerfield 01342	.	.	Deerfield	.	Franklin
Dennis 02638	.	.	Dennis	.	Barnstable
Dennis Port 02639	.	.	Dennis	.	Barnstable
Dighton 02715	.	.	Dighton	.	Bristol
Division Street 02744	.	.	New Bedford	.	Bristol
Dorchester†	.	.	Boston	.	Suffolk
Dorchester Center†	.	.	Boston	.	Suffolk
Dover 02030	.	.	Dover	.	Norfolk
Dracut 01826	.	.	Dracut	.	Middlesex
Drury 01343	.	.	Florida	.	Berkshire
Dudley 01570	.	.	Dudley	.	Worcester
Dudley Hill 01570	.	.	Webster	.	Worcester
Dunstable 01827	.	.	Dunstable	.	Middlesex
Duxbury 02332	.	.	Duxbury	.	Plymouth
East Arlington 02174	.	.	Arlington	.	Middlesex
East Boston† 02128	.	.	Boston	.	Suffolk
East Brewster 02640	.	.	Brewster	.	Barnstable
East Bridgewater 02333	.	.	East Bridgewater	.	Plymouth

POST OFFICES		CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
East Brookfield 01515	. . .	East Brookfield	Worcester
East Dedham 02026	. . .	Dedham	Norfolk
East Dennis 02641	. . .	Dennis	Barnstable
East Douglas 01516	. . .	Douglas	Worcester
East Falmouth 02536	. . .	Falmouth	Barnstable
East Freetown 02717	. . .	Freetown	Bristol
Eastham 02642	. . .	Eastham	Barnstable
Easthampton 01027	. . .	Easthampton	Hampshire
East Harwich 02645	. . .	Harwich	Barnstable
East Longmeadow 01028	. . .	East Longmeadow	Hampton
East Lynn 01904	. . .	Lynn	Essex
East Mansfield 02031	. . .	Mansfield	Bristol
East Northfield 01360	. . .	Northfield	Franklin
Easton 02334	. . .	Easton	Bristol
Eastondale 02335	. . .	Easton	Bristol
East Orleans 02643	. . .	Orleans	Barnstable
East Otis 01029	. . .	Otis	Berkshire
East Pembroke 02336	. . .	Pembroke	Plymouth
East Pepperell 01437	. . .	Pepperell	Middlesex
East Princeton 01517	. . .	Princeton	Worcester
East Sandwich 02537	. . .	Sandwich	Barnstable
East Taunton 02718	. . .	Taunton	Bristol
East Templeton 01438	. . .	Templeton	Worcester
East Walpole 02032	. . .	Walpole	Norfolk
East Wareham 02538	. . .	Wareham	Plymouth
East Watertown 02172†	. . .	Watertown	Middlesex
East Weymouth 02189†	. . .	Weymouth	Norfolk
Edgartown 02539	. . .	Edgartown	Dukes
Elmwood 02337	. . .	East Bridgewater	Plymouth
Erving 01344	. . .	Erving	Franklin
Essex 01929	. . .	Essex	Essex
Essex† 02112	. . .	Boston	Suffolk
Everett 02149†	. . .	Everett	Middlesex
Fairhaven 02719	. . .	Fairhaven	Bristol
Fall River	. . .	Fall River	Bristol
Falmouth	. . .	Falmouth	Barnstable
Fayville 01745	. . .	Southborough	Worcester
Federal Reserve† 02183	. . .	Boston	Suffolk

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND TOWNS		COUNTIES
Feeding Hills 01030	.	.	Agawam	.	Hampden
Fiskdale 01518	.	.	Sturbridge	.	Worcester
Fitchburg 01420	.	.	Fitchburg	.	Worcester
Flint 02723	.	.	Fall River	.	Bristol
Florence 01060	.	.	Northampton	.	Hampshire
Forestdale 02644	.	.	Sandwich	.	Barnstable
Forest Park	.	.	Springfield	.	Hampden
Forge Village 01828	.	.	Westford	.	Middlesex
Fort Devens 01433	.	.	Ayer	.	Middlesex
Foxboro 02035	.	.	Foxborough	.	Norfolk
Framingham 01701	.	.	Framingham	.	Middlesex
Framingham Center 01701	.	.	Framingham	.	Middlesex
Franklin 02038	.	.	Franklin	.	Norfolk
Gardner 01440	.	.	Gardner	.	Worcester
Georgetown 01830	.	.	Georgetown	.	Essex
Gilbertville 01031	.	.	Hardwick	.	Worcester
Gleasondale 01749	.	.	Stow	.	Middlesex
Glendale 01229	.	.	Stockbridge	.	Berkshire
Gloucester 01930	.	.	Gloucester	.	Essex
Goshen 01032	.	.	Goshen	.	Hampshire
Grafton 01519	.	.	Grafton	.	Worcester
Granby 01033	.	.	Granby	.	Hampshire
Graniteville 01829	.	.	Westford	.	Middlesex
Granville 01034	.	.	Granville	.	Hampden
Great Barrington 01230	.	.	Great Barrington	.	Berkshire
Greenbush 02040	.	.	Scituate	.	Plymouth
Greendale 01606	.	.	Worcester	.	Worcester
Greenfield 01301	.	.	Greenfield	.	Franklin
Green Harbor 02041	.	.	Marshfield	.	Plymouth
Greenwood 01880	.	.	Wakefield	.	Middlesex
Griswoldville 01345	.	.	Colrain	.	Franklin
Groton 01450	.	.	Groton	.	Middlesex
Grove Hall† 02121	.	.	Boston	.	Suffolk
Groveland 01830	.	.	Groveland	.	Essex
Hadley 01035	.	.	Hadley	.	Hampshire
Halifax 02338	.	.	Halifax	.	Plymouth
Hamilton 01936	.	.	Hamilton	.	Essex
Hampden 01036	.	.	Hampden	.	Hampden
Hancock 01237	.	.	Hancock	.	Berkshire

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Hanover 02339			Hanover	Plymouth
Hanover Street† 02113			Boston	Suffolk
Hanson 02341			Hanson	Plymouth
Harding 02042			Medfield	Norfolk
Hardwick 01037			Hardwick	Worcester
Harvard 01451			Harvard	Worcester
Harwich 02645			Harwich	Barnstable
Harwich Port 02646			Harwich	Barnstable
Harwood 01460			Littleton	Middlesex
Hatchville 02551			Falmouth	Barnstable
Hatfield 01038			Hatfield	Hampshire
Hathorne 01937			Danvers	Essex
Haverhill 01830			Haverhill	Essex
Haydenville 01039			Williamsburg	Hampshire
Heath 01346			Heath	Franklin
Highland			Springfield	Hampden
Highlands 01851			Lowell	Middlesex
Hingham 02043			Hingham	Plymouth
Hinsdale 01235			Hinsdale	Berkshire
Holbrook 02343			Holbrook	Norfolk
Holden 01520			Holden	Worcester
Holliston 01746			Holliston	Middlesex
Holyoke 01040			Holyoke	Hampden
Hopedale 01747			Hopedale	Worcester
Hopkinton 01748			Hopkinton	Middlesex
Housatonic 01236			Great Barrington	Berkshire
Hubbardston 01452			Hubbardston	Worcester
Hudson 01749			Hudson	Middlesex
Hull 02045			Hull	Plymouth
Humarock 02047			Scituate	Plymouth
Huntington 01050			Huntington	Hampshire
Hyannis 02601			Barnstable	Barnstable
Hyannis Port 02647			Barnstable	Barnstable
Hyde Park† 02136			Boston	Suffolk
Indian Orchard 01051			Springfield	Hampden
Inman Square 02139†			Cambridge	Middlesex
Ipswich 01938			Ipswich	Essex
Island Creek 02344			Duxbury	Plymouth
Islington 02090			Westwood	Norfolk

POST OFFICES		CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Jamaica Plain† 02130	. . .	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Jefferson 01522	. . .	Holden . . .	Worcester
John Fitzgerald Kennedy† 02203		Boston . . .	Suffolk
Kearney Square 01825	. . .	Lowell . . .	Middlesex
Kendall Square 02142†	. . .	Cambridge . . .	Middlesex
Kenmore†	. . .	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Kingston 02360	. . .	Kingston . . .	Plymouth
Lake Pleasant 01347	. . .	Montague . . .	Franklin
Lakeville 02346	. . .	Middleborough . . .	Plymouth
Lancaster 01523	. . .	Lancaster . . .	Worcester
Lanesboro 01237	. . .	Lanesborough . . .	Berkshire
Lanesville 01930	. . .	Gloucester . . .	Essex
Lawrence . . .	. . .	Lawrence . . .	Essex
Lee 01238	. . .	Lee . . .	Berkshire
Leeds 01053	. . .	Northampton . . .	Hampshire
Leicester 01524	. . .	Leicester . . .	Worcester
Lenox 01240	. . .	Lenox . . .	Berkshire
Lenox Dale 01242	. . .	Lenox . . .	Berkshire
Leominster 01453	. . .	Leominster . . .	Worcester
Leverett 01054	. . .	Leverett . . .	Franklin
Lexington 02173†	. . .	Lexington . . .	Middlesex
Lincoln 01773	. . .	Lincoln . . .	Middlesex
Lincoln Center 01773	. . .	Lincoln . . .	Middlesex
Linwood 01525	. . .	Uxbridge . . .	Worcester
Lithia 01055	. . .	Goshen . . .	Hampshire
Littleton 01460	. . .	Littleton . . .	Middlesex
Long Island† 02169	. . .	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Longmeadow 01106	. . .	Longmeadow . . .	Hampden
Lowell . . .	. . .	Lowell . . .	Middlesex
Ludlow 01056	. . .	Ludlow . . .	Hampden
Lund's Corner 02745	. . .	New Bedford . . .	Bristol
Lunenburg 01462	. . .	Lunenburg . . .	Worcester
Lynn . . .	. . .	Lynn . . .	Essex
Lynnfield 01940	. . .	Lynnfield . . .	Essex
Magnolia 01930	. . .	Gloucester . . .	Essex
Malden 02148†	. . .	Malden . . .	Middlesex
Manchaug 01526	. . .	Sutton . . .	Worcester
Manchester 01944	. . .	Manchester . . .	Essex
Manomet 02345	. . .	Plymouth . . .	Plymouth
Mansfield 02048	. . .	Mansfield . . .	Bristol

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Marblehead 01945	.	.	Marblehead .	Essex
Marion 02738	.	.	Marion .	Plymouth
Marlborough 01752	.	.	Marlborough .	Middlesex
Marshfield 02050	.	.	Marshfield .	Plymouth
Marshfield Hills 02051	.	.	Marshfield .	Plymouth
Marstons Mills 02648	.	.	Barnstable .	Barnstable
Mashpee 02649	.	.	Mashpee .	Barnstable
Mattapan 02126†	.	.	Boston .	Suffolk
Mattapoissett 02739	.	.	Mattapoissett .	Plymouth
Maynard 01754	.	.	Maynard .	Middlesex
Medfield 02052	.	.	Medfield .	Norfolk
Medford 02155†	.	.	Medford .	Middlesex
Medway 02053	.	.	Medway .	Norfolk
Melrose 02176†	.	.	Melrose .	Middlesex
Melrose Highlands 02177†	.	.	Melrose .	Middlesex
Mendon 01756	.	.	Mendon .	Worcester
Menemsha 02552	.	.	Chilmark .	Dukes
Merrimac 01860	.	.	Merrimac .	Essex
Merrimack College 01845	.	.	North Andover .	Essex
Methuen 01844	.	.	Methuen .	Essex
Middleboro 02346	.	.	Middleborough .	Plymouth
Middlefield 01249	.	.	Middlefield .	Hampshire
Middleton 01949	.	.	Middleton .	Essex
Milford 01757	.	.	Milford .	Worcester
Millbrook 02349	.	.	Duxbury .	Plymouth
Millbury 01527	.	.	Millbury .	Worcester
Millers Falls 01349	.	.	Montague .	Franklin
Millis 02054	.	.	Millis .	Norfolk
Mill River 01244	.	.	New Marlborough .	Berkshire
Millville 01429	.	.	Millville .	Worcester
Milton 02186†	.	.	Milton .	Norfolk
Milton Village 02187†	.	.	Milton .	Norfolk
Minot 02055	.	.	Scituate .	Plymouth
M. I. T. 02139	.	.	Cambridge .	Middlesex
Mittineague 01089	.	.	West Springfield .	Hampden
Monponsett 02350	.	.	Hanson .	Plymouth
Monroe Bridge 01350	.	.	Monroe .	Franklin
Monson 01057	.	.	Monson .	Hampden
Montague 01351	.	.	Montague .	Franklin
Montello 02403	.	.	Brockton .	Plymouth
Monterey 01245	.	.	Monterey .	Berkshire
Monument Beach 02553	.	.	Bourne .	Barnstable

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Morningdale 01530 . . .	Boylston . . .	Worcester
Mount Hermon 01354 . . .	Gill . . .	Franklin
Mount Saint James 01610 . . .	Worcester . . .	Worcester
Mount Tom 01058 . . .	Easthampton . . .	Hampshire
Nabnasset 01861 . . .	Westford . . .	Middlesex
Nahant 01908 . . .	Nahant . . .	Essex
Nantucket 02554 . . .	Nantucket . . .	Nantucket
Natick 01760 . . .	Natick . . .	Middlesex
Needham 02192† . . .	Needham . . .	Norfolk
Needham Heights 02194† . . .	Needham . . .	Norfolk
New Bedford . . .	New Bedford . . .	Bristol
New Braintree 01531 . . .	New Braintree . . .	Worcester
Newbury 01950 . . .	Newbury . . .	Essex
Newburyport 01950 . . .	Newburyport . . .	Essex
New Marlboro 01246 . . .	New Marlborough . . .	Berkshire
New Salem 01355 . . .	New Salem . . .	Franklin
New Seabury 02536 . . .	East Falmouth . . .	Barnstable
Newton 02158† . . .	Newton . . .	Middlesex
Newton Center 02159† . . .	Newton . . .	Middlesex
Newton Highlands 02161† . . .	Newton . . .	Middlesex
Newton Lower Falls 02162† . . .	Newton . . .	Middlesex
Newton Upper Falls 02164† . . .	Newton . . .	Middlesex
Newtonville 02160† . . .	Newton . . .	Middlesex
Nonantum 02195 . . .	Newton . . .	Middlesex
Nonquit 02748 . . .	Dartmouth . . .	Bristol
Noquochoke 02790 . . .	Westport . . .	Bristol
Norfolk 02056 . . .	Norfolk . . .	Norfolk
North 02746 . . .	New Bedford . . .	Bristol
North Abington 02351 . . .	Abington . . .	Plymouth
North Adams 01247 . . .	North Adams . . .	Berkshire
North Amherst 01059 . . .	Amherst . . .	Hampshire
Northampton 01060 . . .	Northampton . . .	Hampshire
North Andover 01845 . . .	North Andover . . .	Essex
North Attleboro . . .	North Attleborough . . .	Bristol
North Bellingham 02057 . . .	Bellingham . . .	Norfolk
North Billerica 01862 . . .	Billerica . . .	Middlesex
Northboro 01532 . . .	Northborough . . .	Worcester
Northbridge 01534 . . .	Northbridge . . .	Worcester
North Brookfield 01535 . . .	North Brookfield . . .	Worcester
North Carver 02355 . . .	Carver . . .	Plymouth
North Chatham 02650 . . .	Chatham . . .	Barnstable

POST OFFICES		CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
North Chelmsford 01863	. .	Chelmsford . .	Middlesex
North Cohasset 02025	. .	Cohasset . .	Norfolk
North Dartmouth 02747	. .	Dartmouth . .	Bristol
North Dighton 02764	. .	Dighton . .	Bristol
North Eastham 02651	. .	Eastham . .	Barnstable
North Easton 02356	. .	Easton . .	Bristol
North Egremont 01252	. .	Egremont . .	Berkshire
North Falmouth 02556	. .	Falmouth . .	Barnstable
Northfield 01360	. .	Northfield . .	Franklin
North Grafton 01536	. .	Grafton . .	Worcester
North Hatfield 01066	. .	Hatfield . .	Hampshire
North Marshfield 02059	. .	Marshfield . .	Plymouth
North Orange 01364	. .	Orange . .	Franklin
North Oxford 01537	. .	Oxford . .	Worcester
North Pembroke 02358	. .	Pembroke . .	Plymouth
North Plymouth 02360	. .	Plymouth . .	Plymouth
North Postal Annex 02114†	. .	Boston . .	Suffolk
North Quincy 02171†	. .	Quincy . .	Norfolk
North Randolph 02368	. .	Randolph . .	Norfolk
North Reading 02864	. .	North Reading . .	Middlesex
North Scituate 02060	. .	Scituate . .	Plymouth
North Truro 02652	. .	Truro . .	Barnstable
North Uxbridge 01538	. .	Uxbridge . .	Worcester
North Weymouth 02191†	. .	Weymouth . .	Norfolk
North Wilbraham 01067	. .	Wilbraham . .	Hampden
North Wilmington 01887	. .	Wilmington . .	Middlesex
Norton 02766	. .	Norton . .	Bristol
Norwell 02061	. .	Norwell . .	Plymouth
Norwood 02062	. .	Norwood . .	Norfolk
Nuttings Lake 01865	. .	Billerica . .	Middlesex
Oak Bluffs 02557	. .	Oak Bluffs . .	Dukes
Oakdale 01539	. .	West Boylston . .	Worcester
Oakham 01068	. .	Oakham . .	Worcester
Ocean Bluff 02065	. .	Marshfield . .	Plymouth
Ocean Grove 02777	. .	Swansea . .	Bristol
Onset 02558	. .	Wareham . .	Plymouth
Orange 01364	. .	Orange . .	Franklin
Orleans 02653	. .	Orleans . .	Barnstable
Osterville 02655	. .	Barnstable . .	Barnstable
Otis 01253	. .	Otis . .	Berkshire

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Otis Air Force Base 02542 . . .	Falmouth . . .	Barnstable
Oxford 01540 . . .	Worcester . . .	Worcester
Padanaram Village 02748 . . .	New Bedford . . .	Bristol
Palmer 01069 . . .	Palmer . . .	Hampden
Paxton 01612 . . .	Paxton . . .	Worcester
Peabody 01960 . . .	Peabody . . .	Essex
Pembroke 02359 . . .	Pembroke . . .	Plymouth
Pepperell 01463 . . .	Pepperell . . .	Middlesex
Petersham 01366 . . .	Petersham . . .	Worcester
Pigeon Cove 01966 . . .	Rockport . . .	Essex
Pinehurst 01866 . . .	Billerica . . .	Middlesex
Pittsfield 01201 . . .	Pittsfield . . .	Berkshire
Plainfield 01070 . . .	Plainfield . . .	Hampshire
Plainville 02762 . . .	Plainville . . .	Norfolk
Plaza 01844 . . .	Lawrence . . .	Essex
Pleasant Lake 02656 . . .	Harwich . . .	Barnstable
Plum Island 01950 . . .	Newburyport . . .	Essex
Plymouth 02360 . . .	Plymouth . . .	Plymouth
Plympton 02367 . . .	Plympton . . .	Plymouth
Pocasset 02559 . . .	Bourne . . .	Barnstable
Popponesset Beach 02560 . . .	Barnstable . . .	Barnstable
Prides Crossing 01965 . . .	Beverly . . .	Essex
Princeton 01541 . . .	Princeton . . .	Worcester
Provincetown 02657 . . .	Provincetown . . .	Barnstable
Prudential Center 02199† . . .	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Quincy 02169† . . .	Quincy . . .	Norfolk
Randolph 02368 . . .	Randolph . . .	Norfolk
Raynham 02767 . . .	Raynham . . .	Bristol
Raynham Center 02768 . . .	Raynham . . .	Bristol
Reading 01867 . . .	Reading . . .	Middlesex
Readville 02137† . . .	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Rehoboth 02764 . . .	Rehoboth . . .	Bristol
Revere 02151 . . .	Revere . . .	Suffolk
Richmond 01254 . . .	Richmond . . .	Berkshire
Riverdale 01930 . . .	Gloucester . . .	Essex
Rochdale 01542 . . .	Leicester . . .	Worcester
Rochester 02770 . . .	Rochester . . .	Plymouth
Rockland 02370 . . .	Rockland . . .	Plymouth
Rockport 01966 . . .	Rockport . . .	Essex

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Roslindale 02131†	.	.	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Rowe 01367	.	.	Rowe . . .	Franklin
Rowley 01969	.	.	Rowley . . .	Essex
Roxbury†	.	.	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Roxbury Crossing†	.	.	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Royalston 01368	.	.	Royalston . . .	Worcester
Russell 01071	.	.	Russell . . .	Hampden
Rutland 01543	.	.	Rutland . . .	Worcester
Sagamore 02561	.	.	Bourne . . .	Barnstable
Sagamore Beach 02562	.	.	Bourne . . .	Barnstable
Salem 01970	.	.	Salem . . .	Essex
Salisbury 01950	.	.	Salisbury . . .	Essex
Salisbury Beach 01950	.	.	Salisbury . . .	Essex
Sandisfield 01255	.	.	Sandisfield . . .	Berkshire
Sandwich 02563	.	.	Sandwich . . .	Barnstable
Santuit 02635	.	.	Barnstable . . .	Barnstable
Saugus 01906	.	.	Saugus . . .	Essex
Savoy 01256	.	.	Savoy . . .	Berkshire
Saxonville 01701	.	.	Framingham . . .	Middlesex
Scituate 02066	.	.	Scituate . . .	Plymouth
Seekonk 02771	.	.	Seekonk . . .	Bristol
Segreganset 02773	.	.	Dighton . . .	Bristol
Sharon 02067	.	.	Sharon . . .	Norfolk
Shattuckville 01369	.	.	Colrain . . .	Franklin
Shawsheen Village 01810	.	.	Andover . . .	Essex
Sheffield 01257	.	.	Sheffield . . .	Berkshire
Shelburne Falls 01370	.	.	Shelburne . . .	Franklin
Sheldonville 02070	.	.	Wrentham . . .	Norfolk
Sherborn 01770	.	.	Sherborn . . .	Middlesex
Shirley 01464	.	.	Shirley . . .	Middlesex
Shirley Center 01465	.	.	Shirley . . .	Middlesex
Shrewsbury 01545	.	.	Shrewsbury . . .	Worcester
Shutesbury 01072	.	.	Shutesbury . . .	Franklin
Siasconset 02564	.	.	Nantucket . . .	Nantucket
Silver Beach 02565	.	.	Falmouth . . .	Barnstable
Soldiers Field†	.	.	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Somerset . . .	.	.	Somerset . . .	Bristol
Somerville 02143†	.	.	Somerville . . .	Middlesex
South 02724	.	.	Fall River . . .	Bristol
Southampton 01073	.	.	Southampton . . .	Hampshire
South Ashburnham 01466	.	.	Worcester . . .	Worcester

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
South Athol 01372 . . .	Athol . . .	Worcester
South Attleboro 02703 . . .	Attleboro . . .	Bristol
South Barre 01074 . . .	Barre . . .	Worcester
South Berlin 01549 . . .	Berlin . . .	Worcester
Southboro 01772 . . .	Southborough . . .	Worcester
South Boston 02127† . . .	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Southbridge 01550 . . .	Southbridge . . .	Worcester
South Carver 02566 . . .	Carver . . .	Plymouth
South Chatham 02659 . . .	Chatham . . .	Barnstable
South Chelmsford 01824 . . .	Chelmsford . . .	Middlesex
South Dartmouth 02748 . . .	Dartmouth . . .	Bristol
South Deerfield 01373 . . .	Deerfield . . .	Franklin
South Dennis 02660 . . .	Dennis . . .	Barnstable
South Duxbury 02374 . . .	Duxbury . . .	Plymouth
South Easton 02375 . . .	Easton . . .	Bristol
South Egremont 01258 . . .	Egremont . . .	Berkshire
South Essex 01981 . . .	Essex . . .	Essex
Southfield 01259 . . .	New Marlborough . . .	Berkshire
South Framingham 01708 . . .	Framingham . . .	Middlesex
South Gardner 01440 . . .	Gardner . . .	Worcester
South Grafton 01560 . . .	Grafton . . .	Worcester
South Hadley 01075 . . .	South Hadley . . .	Hampshire
South Hadley Falls 01075 . . .	South Hadley . . .	Hampshire
South Hamilton 01982 . . .	Hamilton . . .	Essex
South Harwich 02661 . . .	Harwich . . .	Barnstable
South Lancaster 01561 . . .	Lancaster . . .	Worcester
South Lee 01260 . . .	Lee . . .	Berkshire
South Lynnfield . . .	Lynnfield . . .	Essex
South Natick 01760 . . .	Natick . . .	Middlesex
South Orleans 02662 . . .	Orleans . . .	Barnstable
South Postal Annex 02109† . . .	Boston . . .	Suffolk
South Royalston 01374 . . .	Royalston . . .	Worcester
South Swansea 02777 . . .	Swansea . . .	Bristol
South Walpole 02071 . . .	Walpole . . .	Norfolk
South Waltham 02154† . . .	Waltham . . .	Middlesex
South Wellfleet 02663 . . .	Wellfleet . . .	Barnstable
South Westport 02790 . . .	Westport . . .	Bristol
South Weymouth 02190† . . .	Weymouth . . .	Norfolk
Southwick 01077 . . .	Southwick . . .	Hampden
South Yarmouth 02664 . . .	Yarmouth . . .	Barnstable
Spencer 01562 . . .	Spencer . . .	Worcester
Springfield . . .	Springfield . . .	Hampden

POST OFFICES		CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Squantum 02171†	. . .	Quincy . . .	Norfolk
State House 02133†	. . .	Boston . . .	Suffolk
State Line 01261	. . .	West Stockbridge .	Berkshire
Sterling 01564	. . .	Sterling . . .	Worcester
Sterling Junction 01565	. . .	Sterling . . .	Worcester
Still River 01467	. . .	Harvard . . .	Worcester
Stockbridge 01262	. . .	Stockbridge . . .	Berkshire
Stoneham 02180	. . .	Stoneham . . .	Middlesex
Stoughton 02072	. . .	Stoughton . . .	Norfolk
Stow 01775	. . .	Stow . . .	Middlesex
Sturbridge 01566	. . .	Sturbridge . . .	Worcester
Sudbury 01776	. . .	Sudbury . . .	Middlesex
Sunderland 01375	. . .	Sunderland . . .	Franklin
Swampscott 01907	. . .	Swampscott . . .	Essex
Swansea 02777	. . .	Swansea . . .	Bristol
Swift River 01078	. . .	Cummington . . .	Hampshire
Swifts Beach 02571	. . .	Wareham . . .	Plymouth
Tapley Street Annex 01101	. . .	Springfield . . .	Hampden
Taunton 02780	. . .	Taunton . . .	Bristol
Teaticket 02536	. . .	Falmouth . . .	Barnstable
Templeton 01468	. . .	Templeton . . .	Worcester
Terminal 02210†	. . .	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Tewksbury 01876	. . .	Tewksbury . . .	Middlesex
Thorndike 01079	. . .	Palmer . . .	Hampden
Three Rivers 01080	. . .	Palmer . . .	Hampden
Topsfield 01983	. . .	Topsfield . . .	Essex
Townsend 01469	. . .	Townsend . . .	Middlesex
Tremont 02116†	. . .	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Truro 02666	. . .	Truro . . .	Barnstable
Tufts University 02153†	. . .	Medford . . .	Middlesex
Turners Falls 01376	. . .	Montague . . .	Franklin
Turnpike 01545	. . .	Shrewsbury . . .	Worcester
Twin Village 02703	. . .	Attleboro . . .	Bristol
Tyngsboro 01879	. . .	Tyngsborough . . .	Middlesex
Tyringham 01264	. . .	Tyringham . . .	Berkshire
Uphams Cornert†	. . .	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Upton 01568	. . .	Upton . . .	Worcester
Uxbridge 01569	. . .	Uxbridge . . .	Worcester
Veterans Administration Hospi- tal 02130†	. . .	Boston . . .	Suffolk
Vineyard Haven 02568	. . .	Tisbury . . .	Dukes

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Waban 02168† . . .	Newton . . .	Middlesex
Wakefield 01880 . . .	Wakefield . . .	Middlesex
Wales 01081 . . .	Wales . . .	Hampden
Walpole 02081 . . .	Walpole . . .	Norfolk
Waltham 02154† . . .	Waltham . . .	Middlesex
Waquoit 02536 . . .	Falmouth . . .	Barnstable
Ward Hill 01830 . . .	Haverhill . . .	Essex
Ware 01082 . . .	Ware . . .	Hampshire
Wareham 02571 . . .	Wareham . . .	Plymouth
Warren 01083 . . .	Warren . . .	Worcester
Warwick 01378 . . .	Warwick . . .	Franklin
Washington Square 02146 . . .	Brookline . . .	Norfolk
Watertown 02172† . . .	Watertown . . .	Middlesex
Waverly 02179† . . .	Belmont . . .	Middlesex
Wayland 01778 . . .	Wayland . . .	Middlesex
Webster 01570 . . .	Webster . . .	Worcester
Webster Square 01603 . . .	Worcester . . .	Worcester
Wellesley 02181† . . .	Wellesley . . .	Norfolk
Wellesley Hills 02181† . . .	Wellesley . . .	Norfolk
Wellfleet 02667 . . .	Wellfleet . . .	Barnstable
Wendell 01379 . . .	Wendell . . .	Franklin
Wendell Depot 01380 . . .	Wendell . . .	Franklin
Wenham 01984 . . .	Wenham . . .	Essex
West Acton 01780 . . .	Acton . . .	Middlesex
West Barnstable 02668 . . .	Barnstable . . .	Barnstable
Westboro 01581 . . .	Westborough . . .	Worcester
West Boxford 01885 . . .	Boxford . . .	Essex
West Boylston 01583 . . .	West Boylston . . .	Worcester
West Bridgewater 02379 . . .	West Bridgewater . . .	Plymouth
West Brookfield 01585 . . .	West Brookfield . . .	Worcester
West Chatham 02669 . . .	Chatham . . .	Barnstable
West Chesterfield 01084 . . .	Chesterfield . . .	Hampshire
West Chop 02573 . . .	Tisbury . . .	Dukes
West Concord 01781 . . .	Concord . . .	Middlesex
West Cummington 01265 . . .	Cummington . . .	Hampshire
West Dennis 02670 . . .	Dennis . . .	Barnstable
West Falmouth 02574 . . .	Falmouth . . .	Barnstable
Westfield 01085 . . .	Westfield . . .	Hampden
Westford 01886 . . .	Westford . . .	Middlesex
West Groton 01472 . . .	Groton . . .	Middlesex
West Hanover 02380 . . .	Hanover . . .	Plymouth
West Harwich 02671 . . .	Harwich . . .	Barnstable

POST OFFICES		CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
West Hatfield 01088 . . .		Hatfield . . .	Hampshire
West Hyannisport 02672 . . .		Barnstable . . .	Barnstable
West Lynn 01905 . . .		Lynn . . .	Essex
West Mansfield 02083 . . .		Mansfield . . .	Bristol
West Medford 02156† . . .		Medford . . .	Middlesex
West Medway 02053 . . .		Medway . . .	Norfolk
West Millbury 01586 . . .		Millbury . . .	Worcester
Westminster 01473 . . .		Westminster . . .	Worcester
West Newbury 01985 . . .		West Newbury . . .	Essex
West Newton 02165† . . .		Newton . . .	Middlesex
Weston 02193† . . .		Weston . . .	Middlesex
Westover Air Force Base 01022 . . .		Chicopee . . .	Hampden
West Peabody 01960 . . .		Peabody . . .	Essex
Westport 02790 . . .		Westport . . .	Bristol
Westport Point 02791 . . .		Westport . . .	Bristol
West Roxbury 02132† . . .		Boston . . .	Suffolk
West Side 01602 . . .		Worcester . . .	Worcester
West Somerville 02144† . . .		Somerville . . .	Middlesex
West Springfield 01089 . . .		West Springfield . . .	Hampden
West Stockbridge 01266 . . .		West Stockbridge . . .	Berkshire
West Tisbury 02575 . . .		West Tisbury . . .	Dukes
West Townsend 01474 . . .		Townsend . . .	Middlesex
West Upton 01587 . . .		Upton . . .	Worcester
West Wareham 02576 . . .		Wareham . . .	Plymouth
West Warren 01092 . . .		Warren . . .	Worcester
Westwood 02090 . . .		Westwood . . .	Norfolk
West Yarmouth 02673 . . .		Yarmouth . . .	Barnstable
Weymouth 02188† . . .		Weymouth . . .	Norfolk
Whately 01093 . . .		Whately . . .	Franklin
Wheelwright 01094 . . .		Hardwick . . .	Worcester
White Horse Beach 02381 . . .		Plymouth . . .	Plymouth
Whitinsville 01588 . . .		Northbridge . . .	Worcester
Whitman 02382 . . .		Whitman . . .	Plymouth
Wianno 02674 . . .		Osterville . . .	Barnstable
Wilbraham 01095 . . .		Wilbraham . . .	Hampden
Wilkinsonville 01590 . . .		Sutton . . .	Worcester
Williamsburg 01096 . . .		Williamsburg . . .	Hampshire
Williamstown 01267 . . .		Williamstown . . .	Berkshire
Willimansett 01040 . . .		Chicopee . . .	Hampden
Wilmington 01887 . . .		Wilmington . . .	Middlesex
Winchendon 01475 . . .		Winchendon . . .	Worcester
Winchendon Springs 01477 . . .		Winchendon . . .	Worcester

POST OFFICES			CITIES AND TOWNS		COUNTIES
Winchester 01890	.	.	Winchester	.	Middlesex
Windsor 01270	.	.	Windsor	.	Berkshire
Winter Hill 02145†	.	.	Somerville	.	Middlesex
Winthrop 02152†	.	.	Winthrop	.	Suffolk
Woburn 01801	.	.	Woburn	.	Middlesex
Wollaston 02170†	.	.	Quincy	.	Norfolk
Woods Hole 02543	.	.	Falmouth	.	Barnstable
Woodville 01784	.	.	Hopkinton	.	Middlesex
Worcester	.	.	Worcester	.	Worcester
Woronoco 01097	.	.	Russell	.	Hampden
Worthington 01098	.	.	Worthington	.	Hampshire
Wrentham 02093	.	.	Wrentham	.	Norfolk
Yarmouth Port 02675	.	.	Yarmouth	.	Barnstable

COUNTY OFFICERS.

By the provisions of the designated sections of chapter 54 of the General Laws (see also chapter 221), county officers are chosen at biennial State elections by the voters of each of the several counties, or districts, as follows: —

Section 155, *a Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk* and *two Clerks of the Superior Court* of said county, one for civil and one for criminal business, and *a Clerk of the Courts* in each of the other counties who shall act as clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the Superior Court and of the County Commissioners, — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 156, *a Register of Probate and Insolvency*, — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 157, *a Register of Deeds* (district or county), — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 158 (as amended by chapter 31 of the Acts of 1939), *two County Commissioners* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1940 and every fourth year thereafter; and *one County Commissioner*, — 1942 and every fourth year thereafter. Section 159, *a Sheriff*, — 1926 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 160, *a County Treasurer* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter.

All of the foregoing officers hold office beginning with the first Wednesday of January following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Vacancies are filled in accordance with the provisions of section 142, 143 or 144 of chapter 54 of the General Laws.

Under the provisions of section 8 of chapter 409 of the Acts of 1937, upon the death, resignation or removal of any special judge of probate and insolvency, the office is abolished without further action by the general court. Under chapter 436 of the Acts of 1949, the special judge of probate and insolvency for Hampshire County may act in the counties of Hampden, Berkshire and Franklin.

By the provisions of section 53 of chapter 221 of the General Laws, as amended by chapter 151 of the Acts of 1939, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county, as vacancies occur, a certain number of Masters in Chancery, who may act throughout the Commonwealth and who shall hold office for five years.

Under the provisions of section 1 of chapter 194 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county one or more public administrators, not exceeding six in Middlesex and in Suffolk or five in any other county, who shall hold office for five years.

[Corrected to January, 1969.]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1685.

*Shire Town, BARNSTABLE.**Judge of Probate and Insolvency* — Alfred C. Knight, Cotuit.*Register of Probate and Insolvency* — Philip Jones, Barnstable.*Assistant Register* — Annabel J. Trayser, Barnstable.*Sheriff* — Donald P. Tulloch, Barnstable.*Clerk of Courts* — Barbara Holmes Neil, Barnstable.*Assistant Clerk* — Sheila Chase, Cummaquid.*County Treasurer* — Bruce K. Jerauld, Barnstable.*Register of Deeds* — Dean S. Sears, East Dennis.*Assistant Register* — Jay Walter Mead, East Orleans.*County Commissioners* —

Oscar J. Cahoon, Harwich . . .	Term expires January,	1971
H. Heyworth Backus, Centerville .	" " "	1973
Frederick V. Lawrence, Falmouth	" " "	1973

Master in Chancery —

James H. Smith, Falmouth . . .	Term expires June,	1969
--------------------------------	--------------------	------

Public Administrators —

Paul P. Hansen, Jr., Orleans .	Term expires September,	1970
William T. Munson, Falmouth .	" " June,	1972
Joseph J. Reardon, Barnstable .	" " January,	1973
John W. Holland, Jr., Falmouth .	" " June,	1973
Charles J. Ardito, West Yarmouth	" " "	1973
Edward DeWitt, Falmouth .	" " July,	1973

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1761.

*Shire Town, PITTSFIELD.**Judge of Probate and Insolvency* — F. Anthony Hanlon, Pittsfield.*Register of Probate and Insolvency* — James W. Carolan, Pittsfield.*Assistant Register* — Rose E. Forni, Pittsfield.*Sheriff* — John D. Courtney, Jr., Pittsfield.*Clerk of Courts* — Nelson A. Foot, Jr., Pittsfield.*Assistant Clerk* — Irene Sauv , Adams.*County Treasurer* — J. Edward Burke, Pittsfield.*Registers of Deeds* —

Middle District, Harold F. Goggins, Pittsfield.

Northern District, Edward W. Buckley, Jr., North Adams.

Southern District, James J. Comerford, Great Barrington.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.**Assistant Registers —*

Middle District, Albert W. Cheevers, Pittsfield.
 Northern District, Hectorine A. San Soucie, Adams.
 Southern District, — vacant —

County Commissioners —

James A. Bowes, North Adams .	Term expires January,	1971
Matthew J. Collins, Lanesborough	" " "	1973
John F. Shea, Pittsfield . . .	" " "	1973

Public Administrators —

Bernard Lenhoff, North Adams .	Term expires May,	1971
Charles R. Alberti, Lenox . . .	" " "	1971
W. Stanley Cooke, Pittsfield . .	" " November,	1971
Sidney Q. Curtiss, Sheffield . .	" " December,	1971
James W. Lilly, North Adams . .	" " April,	1972

BRISTOL COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1685.

Shire Towns, TAUNTON AND NEW BEDFORD.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency — Walter L. Considine, New Bedford.
 Beatrice H. Mullaney, Fall River.

Registry of Probate and Insolvency — James B. Kelley, Jr., Fall River.

Assistant Registers —

Grace E. Avila, Somerset.
 Mary E. Dahill, Taunton.

Sheriff — Edward K. Dabrowski, New Bedford.

Clerk of Courts — William P. Grant, Fall River.

Assistant Clerk — Marcellus D. Lemaire, Taunton.

Second Assistant Clerk — Thomas M. Quinn, Jr., Dartmouth.

Third Assistant Clerk — John H. O'Neil, Fall River.

Fourth Assistant Clerk — Mrs. Emma R. Andrade, Taunton.

Fifth Assistant Clerk — Robert L. Surprenant, New Bedford.

County Treasurer — Ernest W. Kilroy, Fall River.

Registers of Deeds —

Northern District, Henry G. Crapo, Taunton.
 Southern District, Joseph A. Sylvia, Jr., New Bedford.
 Fall River District, Joseph E. Hanify, Fall River.

Assistant Registers —

Northern District, Francis H. Hackett, Taunton.
 Southern District, John Gomes, New Bedford.
 Fall River District, Frank D. O'Brien, Fall River.

County Commissioners —

Charles A. Frates, New Bedford .	Term expires January,	1969
Patrick H. Harrington, Jr., Somerset	" " "	1969
Arthur R. Machado, Fall River . .	" " "	1971

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.**Masters in Chancery —*

Francis M. O'Boy, Taunton	.	"	"	January,	1970
Ernest I. Rotenberg, Attleboro	.	"	"	"	1970
Armand Fernandes, Jr., New Bedford	Term expires	May,			1971
Pearl Horvitz Mekelburg, Fall River	"	"	August,		1971
Lance Garth, New Bedford	.	"	"	September,	1973

Public Administrators —

Salvatore L. Arieta, Taunton	.	Term expires	May,		1969
John D. Sheehan, New Bedford	.	"	"	June,	1969
Edward F. Harrington, New Bedford	"	"	October,		1969
Robert A. Bogle, Jr., Somerset	.	"	"	April,	1971
Frank R. DiRenzo, No. Attleborough	"	"	January,		1973

DUKES COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1695.

*Shire Town, EDGARTOWN.**Judge of Probate and Insolvency —* Sherwood J. Tarlow, Newton.*Register of Probate and Insolvency —* Mary W. Wimpenny, Edgartown.*Sheriff —* John E. Palmeira, West Tisbury.*Clerk of Courts —* Sophia B. Campos, Edgartown.*County Treasurer —* Margaret O'Neil, Edgartown.*Register of Deeds —* Philip J. Norton, Edgartown.*County Commissioners —*

Dean R. Swift, Tisbury	.	Term expires	January,		1971
John W. Osborn, Edgartown	.	"	"	"	1973
Everett A. Rogers, Oak Bluffs	.	"	"	"	1973

Masters in Chancery —

Edward M. Dangel, Vineyard Haven	Term expires	January,			1974
----------------------------------	--------------	----------	--	--	------

Public Administrator —

Robert J. Carroll, Edgartown	.	Term expires	January,		1969
------------------------------	---	--------------	----------	--	------

ESSEX COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1643.

*Shire Towns, SALEM, LAWRENCE AND NEWBURYPORT.**Judges of Probate and Insolvency —*

John A. Costello, Andover (Chief Judge of Probate).

Albert P. Pettoruto, Andover.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Costello, North Andover.*Assistant Register —* Arthur J. Frawley, Jr., Lynn.*Second Assistant Register —* Thomas J. Allen, Lawrence.*Third Assistant Register —* John W. Ward, Salem.*Fourth Assistant Register —* Philip F. Kiley, Peabody.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Sheriff — Roger E. Wells, Salem.

Clerk of Courts — Philip A. Hennessey, Peabody.

Assistant Clerk — E. Philip Littlefield, Marblehead.

Second Assistant Clerk — Herbert W. Levesque, Danvers.

Third Assistant Clerk — Robert J. Sweeney, Beverly.

Fourth Assistant Clerk — William J. Greenler, Jr., Boxford.

Fifth Assistant Clerk — Edward D. Sullivan, North Andover.

Sixth Assistant Clerk — James A. Glynn, Jr., North Andover.

Seventh Assistant Clerk — Donald E. Nutting, Salem.

County Treasurer — Thomas F. Duffy, Lynn.

Registers of Deeds —

Northern District, John J. Buckley, Lawrence.

Southern District, Leo H. Jones, Marblehead.

Assistant Registers —

Northern District, Helen M. Lyons, Lawrence.

Southern District, { Gerald L. Soucy, Beverly.
Victor Theriault, Salem.

County Commissioners —

Edward H. Cahill, Lynn	.	.	Term expires January,	1971
------------------------	---	---	-----------------------	------

Daniel J. Burke, Lynnfield	.	.	" " "	1973
----------------------------	---	---	-------	------

William J. Donovan, Lawrence	.	.	" " "	1973
------------------------------	---	---	-------	------

Masters in Chancery —

Harvey Beit, Newbury	.	.	Term expires October,	1971
----------------------	---	---	-----------------------	------

Malcolm G. Ayers, Newburyport	.	.	" " "	1971
-------------------------------	---	---	-------	------

Charles F. Manning, Salem	.	.	" " "	1971
---------------------------	---	---	-------	------

Daniel Higgins Silver, Saugus	.	.	" " "	1971
-------------------------------	---	---	-------	------

Barry D. Berkal, Swampscott	.	.	" " "	1971
-----------------------------	---	---	-------	------

Theodore C. Regnant, Lynnfield	.	.	" " "	1971
--------------------------------	---	---	-------	------

Michael N. Stelman, Peabody	.	.	" " "	1971
-----------------------------	---	---	-------	------

Louis A. Cyr, Merrimac	.	.	" " January,	1972
------------------------	---	---	--------------	------

Public Administrators —

Robert J. Weber, Lynn	.	.	Term expires January,	1969
-----------------------	---	---	-----------------------	------

Shirley A. Phelan, Lynn	.	.	" " February,	1969
-------------------------	---	---	---------------	------

William P. Evans, Beverly	.	.	" " June,	1970
---------------------------	---	---	-----------	------

George Karelitz, Haverhill	.	.	" " May,	1971
----------------------------	---	---	----------	------

Charles W. Trombly, North Andover	.	.	" " February	1973
-----------------------------------	---	---	--------------	------

FRANKLIN COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1811.

Shire Town, GREENFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Sanford Reedy, Amherst.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Lawrence A. Comins, Greenfield.

Assistant Register — Margaret H. Bellows, Greenfield.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.**Sheriff* — Chester S. Martin, Greenfield.*Clerk of Courts* — John R. Moseley, Franklin.*Assistant Clerk* — Helen L. Pekenia, Greenfield.*County Treasurer* — Gerard M. Fritz, Deerfield.*Register of Deeds* — Carlos Allen, Deerfield.*Assistant Register* — Mary B. Rogers, Bernardston.*County Commissioners* —

Frank H. Reed, Greenfield . . .	Term expires January, 1971
Thomas Herlihy, Deerfield . . .	" " " 1973
Wendell E. Streeter, Bernardston . . .	" " " 1973

Master in Chancery —

Joseph P. Boyle, Bernardston . . .	Term expires July, 1972
Douglas E. O'Neill, Greenfield . . .	" " " 1972

Public Administrators —

Allan McGuane, Greenfield . . .	Term expires November, 1969
John R. Dolan, Montague . . .	" " January, 1970
Philip H. Ball, Jr., Deerfield . . .	" " December, 1971
John R. Moseley, Montague . . .	" " February, 1972
Douglas E. O'Neil, Greenfield . . .	" " July, 1972
Joseph B. Boyle, Bernardston . . .	" " " 1972
Arthur S. Walder, Greenfield . . .	" " " 1972
Herbert Hodas, Greenfield . . .	" " September, 1973

HAMPDEN COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1812.

*Shire Town, SPRINGFIELD.**Judges of Probate and Insolvency* —

Abraham I. Smith, Springfield.

Frank Placzek, Longmeadow.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Lyons, Springfield.*Assistant Registers* —

William M. Long, Holyoke.

Evelyn C. Lavallette, Feeding Hills.

Jennie Maslauskas, Westfield.

Sheriff — John G. Curley, Springfield.*Clerk of Courts* — Edward G. Shea, Springfield.*Assistant Clerk* — Edward J. McKay, Russell.*Second Assistant Clerk* — Marie H. Shea, Springfield.*Third Assistant Clerk* — William A. McBride, Springfield.*Fourth Assistant Clerk* — James A. Rowan, Holyoke.*County Treasurer* — Daniel M. Walsh, Jr., Longmeadow.*Register of Deeds* — John Pierce Lynch, Springfield.*Assistant Registers* —

Susan C. Fillion, Springfield.

Joseph L. Moriarty, Springfield.

HAMPDEN COUNTY — *Concluded.**County Commissioners —*

Lloyd W. Fradet, Springfield .	Term expires January,	1971
Stephen A. Moynahan, Longmeadow	" " "	1972
William F. Stapleton, Holyoke .	" " "	1973

Masters in Chancery —

Mary E. Sullivan, Palmer .	Term expires April,	1969
Norwood Cox, Longmeadow .	" " January,	1970
Maurice H. Baitler, Wilbraham .	" " August,	1971
George F. Rescia, Ludlow .	" " February,	1972
Clayton N. Fuller, Wilbraham .	" " September,	1973
Ernest Q. Quenneville, Holyoke .	" " "	1973

Public Administrators —

John D. Cummings, Springfield .	Term expires January,	1970
George C. Keady, Jr., Longmeadow	" " May,	1971
Irving Goldblatt, Longmeadow .	" " January,	1972
Frank G. McKay, Holyoke .	" " "	1972
George B. Adams, Brimfield .	" " October,	1973

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1662.

Shire Town, NORTHAMPTON.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Harry Jekanowski, Northampton.

Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur W. Cook, Northampton.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Frank E. Tuit, 2d, Northampton

Assistant Register — Kathleen A. Flynn, Northampton.

Sheriff — John F. Boyle, Northampton.

Clerk of Courts — Salvatore A. Polito, Easthampton.

Assistant Clerk — Mrs. Norma J. Thibodo, Northampton.

County Treasurer — Howard A. Banner, Northampton.

Register of Deeds — Robert F. Czelusniak, Northampton.

Assistant Register — William F. O'Connor, Northampton.

County Commissioners —

Hiram H. Brownell, Northampton	Term expires January,	1971
Edward M. O'Brien, Easthampton	" " "	1972
John H. Brequet, Williamsburg .	" " "	1973

Public Administrators —

Louis A. Sefranka, Southampton .	Term expires December,	1970
Lewis Whitney, Jr., Easthampton	" " May,	1971
Alvertus J. Morse, Northampton .	" " "	1971
Roger K. Slawson, Northampton .	" " August,	1971
Kenneth B. Bowen, Williamsburg	" " September,	1972

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1643.

*Shire Towns, CAMBRIDGE (EAST) AND LOWELL.**Judges of Probate and Insolvency —*

Joseph W. Monahan, Belmont.
 Frederick V. McMenimen, Belmont.
 William E. Hays, Waltham.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — John V. Harvey, Belmont.

Assistant Register — Warren J. Fitzgerald, Belmont.

Second Assistant Register — Margaret C. Downey, Cambridge.

Third Assistant Register — William F. Chisholm, Belmont.

Fourth Assistant Register — Sheila McGovern, Cambridge.

Fifth Assistant Register — Joseph T. Thomas, Cambridge.

Sheriff — Howard W. Fitzpatrick, Malden.

Clerk of Courts — Edward J. Sullivan, Cambridge.

Assistant Clerk — Calvin A. Burger, Lowell.

Second Assistant Clerk — Walter T. Johnson, Lexington.

Third Assistant Clerk — Raymond E. Powell, Cambridge.

Fourth Assistant Clerk — Paul Sostek, Newton.

Fifth Assistant Clerk — Howard W. Colpitts, Arlington.

Sixth Assistant Clerk — Chester P. McDonald, Lowell.

Seventh Assistant Clerk — Philip L. Ewell, Medford.

Eighth Assistant Clerk — Robert F. Trant, Somerville.

Ninth Assistant Clerk — Walter J. Sullivan, Cambridge.

Tenth Assistant Clerk — John J. Wrenn, Cambridge.

Eleventh Assistant Clerk — John C. Wellandt, Belmont.

Twelfth Assistant Clerk — Francis X. Deely, Cambridge.

Thirteenth Assistant Clerk — William P. Johnston, Medford.

Fourteenth Assistant Clerk — Samuel S. Pollard, Lowell.

Fifteenth Assistant Clerk — Joseph A. Pavo, Cambridge.

County Treasurer — Thomas B. Brennan, Medford.

Registers of Deeds —

Northern District, Frederick J. Finnegan, Lowell.

Southern District, Edmund C. Buckley, Cambridge.

Assistant Registers —

Northern District, Emmett L. Beane, Billerica.

Southern District,	{	Thomas F. Coughlin, Cambridge.
	{	Patrick A. Fitzpatrick, Maynard.
	{	Althea Buckley, Cambridge.

Technical Assistant — James F. Fitzgerald, Cambridge.

County Commissioners —

John L. Danehy, Cambridge	.	Term expires January,	1971
Frederick J. Connors, Somerville	.	" " "	1973
John F. Dever, Jr., Woburn	.	" " "	1973

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.**Masters in Chancery —*

Robert E. Diozzi, Somerville	.	Term expires July,	1968
Robert J. Blumsack, Medford	.	" " "	1969
Arthur T. Wasserman, Newton	.	" " October,	1969
Nicholas J. Vergados, Lowell	.	" " "	1969
Paul C. Menton, Watertown	.	" " January,	1970
Ralph H. Willard, Jr., Belmont	.	" " August,	1971
Melvin J. Dangel, Newton	.	" " September,	1971
Charles Tsaffaras, Billerica	.	" " January,	1972
Walter G. Vartanian, Belmont	.	" " "	1972
Charles E. Dockser, Newton	.	" " "	1972

Public Administrators —

William J. Kittredge, Hudson	.	Term expires February,	1969
Frederick J. Connors, Somerville	.	" " March,	1969
Richard J. Monahan, Waltham	.	" " June,	1969
Moses M. Frankel, Wakefield	.	" " December,	1971
John G. Serino, Cambridge	.	" " February,	1971
George P. Jeffreys, Lowell	.	" " April,	1972

NANTUCKET COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1695.

Shire Town, NANTUCKET.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Cambridge.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Gardner, 2d, Nantucket.

Assistant Register — Irene M. Smith, Nantucket.

Sheriff — Paul M. Frye, Nantucket.

Clerk of Courts — Wesley A. Fordyce, Nantucket.

County Treasurer — Mrs. Margaret M. Roche, Nantucket.

Register of Deeds — Josiah S. Barrett, Nantucket.

Assistant Register — Kathleen Chase, Nantucket.

Public Administrator — Robert S. Mooney, Nantucket.

NOTE. — The Selectmen of the town of Nantucket have the powers and perform the duties of County Commissioners.

NORFOLK COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1793.

Shire Town, DEDHAM.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —

James F. Reynolds, Quincy.

J. John Fox, Boston.

Robert M. Ford, Scituate.

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.**Register of Probate and Insolvency* — Bennett V. McLaughlin, Holbrook.*Assistant Register* — Paul C. Gay, Walpole.*Second Assistant Register* — Mary C. Corrado, Brookline.*Third Assistant Register* — Ethel M. Fisher, Westwood.*Fourth Assistant Register* — Grace M. Snow, Dedham.*Sheriff* — Charles W. Hedges, Dedham.*Clerk of Courts* — John P. Concannon, Milton.*Assistant Clerk* — A. Clinton Kellogg, Sharon.*Second Assistant Clerk* — Nicholas Barbadoro, Quincy.*Third Assistant Clerk* — Patrick Hurley, Braintree.*Fourth Assistant Clerk* — William Delahunt, Quincy.*Fifth Assistant Clerk* — Walter Fitzgerald, Bellingham.*County Treasurer* — Raymond C. Warmington, Quincy.*Register of Deeds* — L. Thomas Shine, Dedham.*Assistant Register* — Charles N. Ross, Quincy.*County Commissioners* —

Thomas K. McManus, Norwood . . . Term expires January, 1971

James J. Collins, Milton . . . " " " 1973

George McDonald, Quincy . . . " " " 1973

Masters in Chancery —

Paul J. Sullivan, Norwood . . . Term expires March, 1971

Public Administrators —

Leon Steinberg, Brookline . . . Term expires January, 1969

Francis R. Powers, Dedham . . . " " " 1969

Joseph H. Cordella, Milton . . . " " April, 1969

George F. Himmel, Braintree . . . " " August, 1970

James R. Lawler, Needham . . . " " January, 1973

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1685.

*Shire Town, PLYMOUTH.**Judges of Probate and Insolvency* — Francis P. Murphy, Brockton.

James R. Lawton, Brockton.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Walter H. Gilday, Brockton.*Assistant Registers* — Barbara W. Whiting, Plymouth.

Laura C. Dhooge, Plymouth.

Sheriff — Adnah H. Harlow, Plymouth.*Clerk of Courts* — Robert S. Prince, Brockton.*Assistant Clerk* — Arthur T. Murphy, Brockton.*Second Assistant Clerk* — John A. Vitale, Hanson.*Third Assistant Clerk* — Gregory R. Baler, Plymouth.*County Treasurer* — Frank A. Randall, Kingston.*Register of Deeds* — Richard W. Holm, Hingham.*Assistant Register* — Frank E. Parris, Pembroke.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.**County Commissioners —*

George A. Ridder, East Bridgewater	Term expires January,	1971
John J. Franey, Abington . . .	" " "	1973
Edward P. Kirby, Whitman . . .	" " "	1973

Masters in Chancery —

Reuben Winokur, Plymouth . . .	Term expires January,	1970
Lloyd H. Gilbert, Brockton . . .	" " June,	1972

Public Administrators —

Henry C. Gill, Brockton . . .	Term expires January,	1969
George C. Dacas, Wareham . . .	" " June,	1972
Richard L. Wainwright, Brockton	" " "	1972
William A. Farley, Jr., Brockton .	" " July,	1972
Sumner A. Chapman, Jr., Plymouth	" " August,	1972
Samuel Smolensky, Brockton . . .	" " May,	1973

SUFFOLK COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1643.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —

John V. Mahoney, Boston.
 Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., Boston.
 Edmund V. Keville, Belmont.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Louis F. Musco, Boston.

Assistant Register — Arthur A. Kelly, Boston.

Second Assistant Register — Mary C. Fitzpatrick, Boston.

Third Assistant Register — Thomas J. Roche, Boston.

Fourth Assistant Register — Thomas N. Foley, Boston.

Fifth Assistant Register — Clarence P. Ford, Winthrop.

Sixth Assistant Register — Robert D. Farrell, Boston.

Sheriff — Thomas S. Eisenstadt, Boston.*Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court* —* John E. Powers, Boston.

Assistant Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court —* Joseph F. Toomey,
 Boston.

Second Assistant Clerk — Daniel D. Donnelly, Boston.

Third Assistant Clerk — William Cloran, Boston.

Clerk of Superior Court (Civil Session) — Thomas Dorgan, Boston.

Clerk of Superior Court (Criminal Session) — Edward V. Keating,
 Boston.

* For the County.

SUFFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.**County Treasurer* — Edmund W. Holmes, Boston.†*County Auditor* — John F. Fitzpatrick, Boston.‡*Register of Deeds* — Joseph D. Coughlin, Boston.*Assistant Register* — John J. McCarthy, Boston.*Second Assistant Register* — Edward T. Cady, Boston.*Third Assistant Register* — Lawrence J. Fallon, Boston.*Fourth Assistant Register* — John W. Barry, Boston.*Technical Assistant* — Jacob M. Levenson, Boston.*Masters in Chancery* —

S. Ralph Tucker, Boston	.	.	Term expires May,	1969
Francis O'Brien, Boston	.	.	" " March,	1971
Edward J. Smith, Boston	.	.	" " May,	1971
Paul E. Shagoury, Boston	.	.	" " June,	1972
Vincent E. Pichulo, Boston	.	.	" " July,	1972

Public Administrators —

Charles E. Englert, Boston	.	.	Term expires May,	1969
Paul E. Mitchell, Boston	.	.	" " " "	1969
Paul H. Snow, Boston	.	.	" " June,	1969
Frank M. Leonardi, Boston	.	.	" " July,	1969
Benjamin S. Freeman, Boston	.	.	" " December,	1970
Paul J. Burns, Boston	.	.	" " December,	1972

NOTE. — The Mayor and City Council of Boston, the Board of Aldermen of Chelsea and the City Council of Revere, in their respective cities, and the Selectmen of Winthrop, in said town, have most of the powers and duties of County Commissioners.

WORCESTER COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1731.

*Shire Towns, WORCESTER AND FITCHBURG.**Judges of Probate and Insolvency* —

Carl E. Wahlstrom, Worcester.

George E. Rice, Worcester.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — F. Joseph Donohue, Worcester.*Assistant Registers* —

Roger A. Hamilton, Worcester.

Katherine G. Doherty, Worcester.

Robert E. Reiman, Worcester.

John P. Mahoney, Worcester.

Sheriff — Joseph A. Smith, Worcester.

† Treasurer of the city of Boston.

‡ Auditor of the city of Boston.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.**Clerk of Courts* — James J. Joyce, Worcester.*Assistant Clerk* — Arthur H. Sheedy, Worcester.*Second Assistant Clerk* — Mary A. Leary, Worcester.*Third Assistant Clerk* — Charles S. Samborski, Worcester.*Fourth Assistant Clerk* — Frederick F. Beringer, Worcester.*Fifth Assistant Clerk* — Anthony D. Masiello, Worcester.*Sixth Assistant Clerk* — John F. O'Connor, Worcester.*Seventh Assistant Clerk* — Loring P. Lamoureux, Worcester.*Eighth Assistant Celrk* — William P. Joyce, Worcester.*Ninth Assistant Clerk* — Frank C. Altomare, Worcester.*County Treasurer* — Edward P. Bird, Fitchburg.*Registers of Deeds* —

Northern District, Bernard T. Moynihan, Fitchburg.

Worcester District, Robert J. R. Gallagher, Worcester.

Assistant Registers —

Northern District, Bernard M. Sweeney, Fitchburg.

Worcester District, Richard F. Sheridan, Paxton.

County Commissioners —

William H. Cassidy 2d, Dudley . . . Term expires January, 1971

Joseph A. Aspero, Worcester . . . " " " 1973

Paul X. Tivnan, Paxton . . . " " " 1973

Masters in Chancery —

George F. Flynn, Fitchburg . . . Term expires January, 1970

William C. Tattan, Worcester . . . " " March, 1971

Joseph V. Langevin, Southbridge . . . " " October, 1972

Royce F. Fitzpatrick, Southbridge . . . " " April, 1973

Rosario C. Arpin, Southbridge . . . " " " 1973

Francis E. Nieduski, Dudley . . . " " January, 1974

Anthony Tomasiello, Shrewsbury . . . " " January, 1974

Public Administrators —

Harold C. Peterson, Jr., Southbridge . . . Term expires January, 1970

Jacob J. Kressler, Worcester . . . " " " 1970

Stanford L. Strogoff, Worcester . . . " " March, 1971

John W. Fellows, Boylston . . . " " December, 1971

Francis W. Conlin, Paxton . . . " " January, 1974

COUNTY PERSONNEL BOARD.

[Established by Section 48 of Chapter 35 of the General Laws (1930' 400, § 5), elected by and from the Several Boards of County Commissioners.]

H. Heyworth Backus, Barnstable County

Term expires September, 1969

John F. Shea, Berkshire County . . . " " " 1970*John F. Dever, Jr.*, Middlesex . . . " " " 1971*Arthur H. MacKinnon*, Director of Accounts.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

[As finally adopted by the Senate on March 13, 1969.]

[The dates under each rule indicate when the rule and its amendments were adopted.]

The date 1817 denotes the time when the several rules against which it is placed were first preserved. Previously to that year these rules are not to be found, although from the Senate Journal it appears that they were printed.

Numbers enclosed in parentheses following each rule indicate the corresponding House rule.]

THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, shall call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business. (1.)

[1831; 1888.]

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the Senate. (2.) He shall rise to put a question, or to address the Senate, but may read sitting. (5.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

3. The President may vote on all questions. (4.)
[1826.]

4. The President may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding three days at any one time. (7.)

[1831; 1862; 1865; 1888.]

5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, or in case the President, or the member appointed by him to perform the duties of the chair, is absent at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, the eldest senior member present shall call the Senate to order, and shall preside until a President, or a President *pro tempore*, is elected by ballot, and such election shall be the first business in order. (8.)

[1831; 1885; 1888.]

CLERK.

6. The Clerk shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (11.) He shall, in the journal, make note of all questions of order, and enter at length the decisions thereon. He shall insert in an appendix to the journal the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches. (12.)

[1882; 1888.]

7. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a calendar of matters in order for consideration; and shall include on Mondays and on such other days as he shall deem necessary a list of matters lying on the table; and such other memoranda as he may deem necessary, and as the Senate or the President may direct. (13.)

[1882; 1888; 1945.]

8. [Omitted in 1969.]

9. When a bill or resolve coming from the other branch does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in that branch, the Clerk shall either indicate the amendments on the Orders of the Day, or shall have the bill or resolve reprinted, at his discretion.

[1882.]

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

10. No member shall be permitted to act on a committee or to vote upon a question in which his private right, distinct from the public interest, is immediately concerned. (24, 63.)

[1855; 1888; 1889.]

11. No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave, unless there is a quorum without his presence. (17.)

[1817.]

COMMITTEES.

12. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year, to wit: —

A committee on Rules;

To consist of the President and ten other members.

A committee on Ways and Means;

To consist of fourteen members.

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;

A committee on Engrossed Bills;

Each to consist of three members. (20.)

[1831; 1836; 1840; 1844; 1847; 1863; 1864;
1870; 1876; 1882; 1885; 1886; 1888; 1891;
1896; 1897; 1920; 1937; 1939; 1941; 1945;
1946; 1957; 1960; 1963; 1965; 1969.]

13. Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Senate shall otherwise specially order, and the member first named upon a committee shall be its chairman. (21.) In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall act as chairman. (22.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

13A. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the Senate and all motions or orders providing that information be transmitted to the Senate shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. All other motions that create main questions, except those that relate to privilege, to procedure and kindred matters, or to the subjects referred to in joint rules 29 and 30, shall also be referred without debate to the committee on Rules and be treated in like manner. (104.)

[1904; 1913; 1921; 1953.]

14. No committee shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate. (100.)

[1836; 1863; 1888.]

15. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee, except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (31.)

[1870; 1871; 1885; 1890; 1921; 1939; 1945.]

16. When the object of an application, whether by petition, or bill or resolve introduced on leave, can be secured under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to whom the matter is referred shall report leave to withdraw, ought not to pass, or a general law, as the case may be. The committee may report a special law on matters referred to it upon (1) a petition filed or ap-

proved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town, with respect to a law relating to that city or town; (2) a recommendation by the Governor; and (3) matters relating to erecting and constituting metropolitan or regional entities, embracing any two or more cities and towns, or established with other than existing city or town boundaries, for any general or special public purpose or purposes. (30.)

[1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1967.]

FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

17. Bills and resolves shall be presented in a legible form without material erasures or interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections or resolves. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is the best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law and no law which has expired by limitation, and no part of any such law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (42.)

[1844; 1857; 1880; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1889; 1947.]

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

18. Every member presenting a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, shall endorse his name thereon, and a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument; and the reading of the instrument shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (37.)

[1831; 1888.]

19. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave. Committees to whom messages from the Governor, reports of State officers, boards, commissions, and others authorized to report to the Legislature shall be referred, may report by bill or otherwise such legislation as may be germane to the subject-matter referred to them. (40.)

[1858; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

20. All petitions for legislation accompanied by bills or resolves embodying the subject-matter prayed for, which are intended for presentation or introduction to the Senate, bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave, reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the President, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the Senate may make.

Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed, or papers received from the House, which are subject to the provisions of joint rule of 7A or 9, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. Petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule 13.

All orders and resolutions intended for adoption shall be deposited with the Clerk. If they relate to

questions of privilege or to procedure and kindred matters, they shall be laid before the Senate by the President as soon as may be. If they relate to other subjects, except as provided in rule 13A or in joint rules 29 and 30, they shall be inspected by the committee on Rules and laid before the Senate not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day of their deposit with the committee.

Special reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed on order of the President, and under the direction of the Clerk. They shall retain, during all subsequent stages, their original numbers and shall also bear such new numbers as may be necessary.

Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding year to the next annual session, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any Senator or Senator-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided for above.

The Senate may at any time by order make any other disposition of petitions and remonstrances in the hands of the Clerk. Petitions and remonstrances relating to matters already sent to committees shall be by the President referred to the appropriate committees. (28.)

[1891; 1893; 1894; 1916; 1921; 1925; 1927;
1933; 1939; 1945; 1953; 1963; 1967.]

21. [Omitted in 1943.]

22. [Omitted in 1949.]

23. No bill or resolve shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the House of Representatives, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee, except that special leave may be granted to a member to introduce a bill or resolve, and such bill or resolve shall thereupon be referred to the proper committee for consideration and report. (47.)

[1881; 1882; 1888.]

24. The consideration of any order proposed for adoption, or of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend Senate Rule 15, or joint rule 8, 9 or 12, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the order is proposed or request made, if any member asks such postponement. (41.)

[1885; 1891.]

25. [Omitted in 1929, the provisions thereof being covered by Joint Rule 9.] (32.)

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

26. Bills and resolves from the House, after they are read a first time, shall be referred to a committee of the Senate, unless they have been reported by a joint committee or substituted for the report of a joint committee. (45.) Bills and resolves reported in the Senate, and bills and resolves from the House reported by joint committees or substituted for the reports of joint committees, shall, after they have been read once, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for a second reading without a question, except as otherwise provided by rule 27. Bills

introduced by initiative petition, when reported in the Senate or received from the House, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, the question being "upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition". Resolutions received from the House, or introduced or reported in the Senate, shall be read and, pending the question on their adoption, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (56.)

[1825; 1885; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1897; 1945.]

27. Bills and resolves involving public money, or a grant of public property, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after the first reading, be referred in course to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. [See Rule 36.]

Orders reported in the Senate or received from the House involving the expenditure of public money for special committees shall, before the question is taken on the adoption thereof, be referred to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth.

Every such bill involving a capital expenditure for new projects, or an appropriation for repairs, when reported into the Senate by the committee on Ways and Means, shall be accompanied by a fiscal note indicating the amount of public money which will be required to be expended to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation, together with an estimate of the cost of operation and maintenance for the first year if a new project is involved.

Bills and resolves involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the

committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties. (44.)

[1871; 1882; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1896; 1921; 1941; 1946; 1947; 1953; 1963; 1967; 1968.]

28. No bill or resolve shall pass to be engrossed without three readings on three several days. (51.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

29. Bills and resolves, in their several readings, and resolutions, shall be read by their titles, unless objection is made. (48.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1890.]

30. If a committee to whom a bill or resolve is referred report that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be rejected?" and if such committee report recommending that the same be referred to the next annual session, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be referred to the next annual session?". If the rejection or the recommendation of reference to the next annual session is negatived, the bill or resolve, if it has been read but once, shall go to its second reading without a question; and if it has been read more than once it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may be. (43.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1897; 1921; 1939; 1945.]

31. If an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill or resolve, substantially changing the greater part thereof, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill or resolve to a third reading or to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill or resolve, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (62.)

[1882; 1888.]

32. Bills or resolves ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders for the next day for such reading. (58.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

33. Bills and resolves when ordered to a third reading, and bills and resolves amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred forthwith to that committee, which shall examine and correct them, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes, and of giving effect to the provisions of section fifty-two of chapter three of the General Laws; but any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to

the Senate as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. Resolutions received from and adopted by the House or introduced or reported into the Senate, after they are read and before they are adopted, and amendments of bills, resolves and resolutions adopted by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence, shall also be referred, in like manner, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. When a bill, resolve or resolution has been so referred, no further action shall be taken until report thereon has been made by the committee. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (26, 50.)

[1817; 1836; 1882; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1914;
1919; 1925; 1927; 1929; 1945; 1965; 1967.]

34. Engrossed bills and resolves shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be carefully to compare the same with the bills

or resolves as passed to be engrossed; and, if found by them to be rightly and truly engrossed, they shall so endorse on the envelope thereof; and the question of enactment or final passage or of adopting an emergency preamble shall be taken thereon without further reading, unless specially ordered. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (27, 52, 54.)

[1817; 1831; 1882; 1888; 1914; 1919; 1965; 1967.]

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

35. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day next after motions to reconsider. (60.)

[1830; 1870.]

36. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after

that on which they are made to the Senate or received from the House, as the case may be; except that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred to another committee, shall be immediately considered. Amendments to a measure, which have been made by the House and sent back to the Senate for concurrence, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are received; provided, that amendments involving state money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means; and amendments involving the expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate.

Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule No. 23. (46, 57.)

[1845; 1853; 1888; 1891; 1919; 1947; 1953; 1965; 1968.]

37. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the Senate shall proceed with them in regular course, as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the calendar; then the matters that were passed over shall be considered and disposed of in like order. (59.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1882; 1885.]

38. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom or considered out of its regular course. (61.)

[1885.]

RULES OF DEBATE.

39. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place and address the President. (73.)

[1817; 1831; 1871.]

40. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall designate the member who is entitled to the floor. (74.)

[1831; 1888.]

41. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of any other member who has not spoken and desires to speak on the same question. (76.)

[1817; 1886.]

42. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (75.)

[1817; 1831.]

43. After a question is put to vote no member shall speak to it.

[1817.]

MOTIONS.

44. Any motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so directs. (77.) A motion need not be seconded and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (78.)

[1817; 1844; 1871; 1888.]

45. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike

out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (91.)

[1817; 1841; 1888.]

46. When a question is under debate the President shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except a motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule of the Senate, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except: —

- (1) To *lay on the table*;
- (2) To *close debate at a specified time*;
- (3) To *postpone to a day certain*;
- (4) To *commit* (or *recommit*);
- (5) To *amend*;
- (6) To *refer to the next annual session*; or
- (7) To *postpone indefinitely*.

These motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand. (80.)

[Between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1844; 1870; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1921; 1939; 1945.]

47. Debate may be closed at any time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect. On this motion not more than ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (85.)

[1882.]

48. When motions are made to refer a subject to different committees, the committees proposed shall be considered in the following order: —

- (1) A standing committee of the Senate;
 - (2) A special committee of the Senate;
 - (3) A joint standing committee of the two branches;
 - (4) A joint special committee of the two branches.
- (88.)

[1884; 1888.]

49. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence. (53.)

[1837; 1919; 1931.]

50. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under the color of an amendment. (90.)

[1882.]

51. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (87, 92.)

[1882.]

52. The motion to adjourn, and the call for yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate. On the motions to lay on the table and take from the table, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit (except with instructions), not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (69, 79.)

On a motion to reconsider not exceeding thirty minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (72.)

On a motion to suspend any of the joint rules or Senate rules debate shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (102.)

[1817; 1859; 1870; 1874; 1882; 1885; 1937; 1941.]

RECONSIDERATION.

53. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote has passed, or on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present and before the Orders of the Day for that day have been taken up. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith: *provided, however*, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and *provided, further*, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any incidental, subsidiary or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the Senate, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (70.)

There shall be no reconsideration of the vote on the

question on adjourning, for the yeas and nays, on laying on the table or on taking from the table; and when a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered. (71.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1858; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1902; 1946.]

REJECTED MEASURES.

54. When any measure has been finally rejected, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the session. (49.)

[1817; dispensed with in 1831, and revived in 1838; amended in 1841; 1844; 1877; 1882.]

VOTING.

55. The President shall declare all votes; but if a member doubts a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without further debate. (3, 66.)

[1831; 1888.]

56. When a member moves that a question be taken by yeas and nays, the President shall take the sense of the Senate in that manner, provided one-fifth of the members present so direct. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the Senate that he has paired with another member and how each would vote on the pending question, the fact shall be entered on the journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting. (68.)

[1817; 1852; 1888.]

57. Whenever a question is taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall call the names of all the members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused before the vote is taken; and no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair. (64, 68.)

[1837; 1844.]

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

58. In all elections by ballot a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto, except in case of an election of President or President *pro tempore*, under the provisions of Rule 5. (96.)

[1831; 1891.]

REPORTERS' GALLERY.

59. Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the President after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. Except in the employ of the newspaper or publication which he represents as a legislative reporter, no person who is entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery shall seek to influence the action of the Senate or any member thereof, nor shall such person approach a member to seek to influence him in any place from which legislative agents are excluded by Rule 61. Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representa-

tive of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the Senate. (100.)

[1847; 1911; 1914; 1925.]

THE SENATE CHAMBER AND ADJOINING ROOMS.

60. No person not a member shall be allowed to sit at the Senate table while the Senate is in session. (99.)

[1853; 1888.]

61. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate, and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall, unless invited by the President, be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, or to the reception room or to the corridor between the reception room and the Senate Chamber, during the sessions of the Senate, or during the half hour preceding or succeeding said sessions, nor to the Senate reading room, cloak room corridor, cloak room or anterooms on any day when a session of the Senate is held, except upon written invitation bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the Senator extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered when the said person enters the apartment.

Publications desiring the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber for legislative reporters, not members of the State House Press Association, shall make written application to the President stating

the purposes for which the privileges are required, and such privileges shall be granted only upon written approval by the President.

No legislative counsel or agent shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, nor, on any day when a session of the Senate is held, to the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall be permitted to loiter in the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms at any time. Smoking shall not be permitted in the reception room. (99.)

[1870; 1875; 1886; 1891; 1895; 1896; 1897;
1898; 1907; 1909; 1914; 1916; 1925.]

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

62. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (101.)

[1847; 1858; 1882; 1895; 1963.]

ALTERATIONS, SUSPENSION OR REPEAL OF RULES.

63. This rule and rules 24, 31, 33, 34 and 53 shall not be suspended if objection is made; and no other rule shall be altered, suspended or repealed, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon. (103.)

[1817; 1841; 1848; 1882; 1888; 1891; 1893;
1899; 1953.]

INDEX TO SENATE RULES.

Absence, leave of, Rule 11.
Acting President, 4.
Adjourn, motions to, 46, 52.
Admission to Senate room^s, 61.
Agents, legislative, not admitted to Senate Chamber, etc., 61.

AMENDMENTS:

private bill not in order as substitute for certain committee reports, 15.
to report of a committee, 23, 26.
substantially changing bill or resolve, 31.
changing bill to an order, etc., 31.
subsequent to third reading, to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 33.
made by House and sent back, 33, 36.
when questions shall be divided, 45.
engrossed bill or resolve not to be amended, except, etc., 49.
not to be admitted of a different subject, 50.
in filling blanks, largest sum, etc., 51.
of rules, 63.

Appeal from decision of the President, 2.

Ballot, elections by, 13, 58.

BILLS AND RESOLVES:

from the House, to be reprinted in certain cases, 9
embodying legislation affecting rights of individuals or corporations not to be reported unless based upon petition, etc., 15.
for special legislation, not to be reported if object is attainable by general or existing laws, 16.
how to be written, etc., 17.
motions contemplating legislation to be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve (on leave), 19.
for introduction on leave, to be filed "with" Clerk and referred by him to committees, 20.
to be printed on order of the President, 20.

BILLS AND RESOLVES — *Concluded.*

may be taken from files upon request of member, 20.

how to be introduced, 23.

consideration of request to introduce, on leave, to be postponed at request of member, 24.

from House, to be committed, unless reported by, or substituted for report of, a joint committee, 26.

to be placed in Orders of the Day without question, **except, etc., 26.**

involving expenditure of state money, or grant of public property, to be referred to committee on Ways and Means, unless, etc., 27.

involving expenditure of county money. to be referred to committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, unless, etc., 27.

not to be engrossed unless read on three several days, 28.

to be read by their titles only, unless objection made, 29.

if adversely reported by committee, question on rejection, 30.

if committee recommends reference to next annual session, 30.

substantially amended to be placed in Orders of the next day 31.

ordered to a third reading, placed in Orders of the next day, 32.

ordered to a third reading or amended subsequent to third reading, unless, etc., to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 33.

two or more, may be consolidated, 33.

containing emergency preambles, or providing for borrowing money by the Commonwealth under Article LXII of the Amendments to the Constitution, 33, 34.

amendments of, from House, 33, 36.

engrossed, to be committed for examination; if reported as **rightly** and truly engrossed, not to be again read unless, etc., 34.

enactment of, 34.

engrossed, not to be amended, except, etc., 49.

rejected measures not to be revived, 54.

Bills in the Third Reading, committee on, 12, 33.

Borrowing of money by the Commonwealth, committee on Bills in the Third Reading to indicate on outside of bills and resolves, 33.

Calendar. See *Orders of the Day.*

Clerk, duties of, 6, 7, 9, 20, 57. (See also Joint Rules 12, 13, 15-20, 21, 23, 24, 26A.)

Commit, motion to, 46, 48, 52.

COMMITTEES:

reports of, asking to be discharged, need not be retained by Clerk for reconsideration, 8.

no member to serve on, where his private right is concerned, 10.

standing, to be appointed, 12. (See also Joint Rule 1.)

to be appointed by President unless, etc.; in case of election by ballot, 13.

orders authorizing, to travel or to employ stenographers, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)

orders, etc., involving special investigations by, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)

not allowed to occupy Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate, 14.

not to report bills and resolves in certain cases, unless notice has been given to parties interested, etc., 15.

to report adversely or a general law in certain cases, 16. (See also Joint Rule 7.)

may report by bill or otherwise on messages from the Governor and special reports, 19.

duties of, on Rules, 13A, 20.

on Ways and Means, 27. (See also Joint Rule 1.)

on Counties on the part of the Senate, 27.

on Bills in the Third Reading, 33.

on Engrossed Bills, 34.

adverse reports of, to be placed in Orders for the next day, 36.

reports of, on proposals for amendment to the Constitution, 36. (See also Joint Rule 23.)

Constitution, proposals for amendment to, 36. (See also Joint Rule 23.)

Counsel, legislative, not admitted to Senate Chamber, etc., 61.

Counties, committee on, on the part of the Senate, 27, 36.

Credit of Commonwealth, pledging of, 33, 34.

DEBATE, RULES OF:

matters not giving rise to motion or debate to be first disposed of, 37.

member to stand in his place when speaking, and to address the President, 39.

President to designate who may speak when two or more members rise at same time, 40.

limitation as to speaking, 41.

member not to interrupt another, except, etc., 42.

member not to speak to a question after it is put to vote, 43.

when a question is under debate, the President shall receive no motion except, etc., 46.

DEBATE, RULES OF — *Concluded.*

motion to close debate at any time, not less than one hour, in order, 47.

motions to be decided without debate, 52.

motions to lay on or take from table, postpone or to commit or recommit, debate limited, 52.

motions to reconsider, debate limited, 52.

motions to suspend rules, debate limited, 52.

Decorum, President shall preserve, 2.

Discharged, reports of committees asking to be, need not be retained by Clerk for reconsideration, 8.

Discharge from Orders of the Day, 38.

Elections by ballot, 5, 13, 58.

Emergency preambles, 33, 34.

Engrossed Bills, committee on, 12, 34.

Excuse from voting, 56, 57.

Files, taking of matters from, 20.

GOVERNOR:

messages from, 19.

bills and resolves returned by, may be amended, 49. (See Const. Am. Art. LVI.)

Information to be transmitted to the Senate, orders, etc., providing for, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)

Initiative bills to be placed in Orders of the Day, 26.

Introduced on leave, 20, 23, 24.

Investigations, orders, etc., involving special, by committees, 13A, 27. (See also Joint Rule 29.)

Joint rules, Clerk to insert in appendix to journal, 6.

Journal, 6, 20.

Last week of the session, 8, 53.

Legislative counsel and agents not to be admitted to Senate Chamber, etc., 61.

MEMBERS:

President to call to order, 1.

President may speak to points of order in preference to, 2.

may be appointed to perform duties of the Chair, 4.

eldest senior member present to call Senate to order in case of absence of President, 5.

not to act on any committee or to vote upon a question where private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest, 10.

not to absent themselves without leave, unless, etc., 11.

MEMBERS — *Concluded.*

- number of, on each standing committee, 12. (See also Joint Rule 1.)
- first named, or having highest number of votes, to be chairman of committee, 13.
- presenting petition etc., to endorse name, etc., 18.
- may request the taking of matters from the files, 20.
- leave to introduce a bill or resolve, 23.
- may request postponement of orders, etc., 24.
- when speaking, to rise and address the President, 39.
- President to designate member entitled to floor, 40.
- limitation as to speaking, 41.
- not to interrupt another, except, 42.
- not to speak to a question after it is put to vote, 43.
- may request that a question be divided, 45.
- may announce pairs before yeas and nays are called, 56.
- desiring to be excused from voting, 56, 57.

Memorial, 18.

Motions, 44-52. (See also *Orders.*)

certain, to be referred to committee on Rules, 13A.

Order, President to preserve, 2.

Order, questions of. See *Questions of order.*

ORDERS:

- need not be retained by Clerk for reconsideration, 8.
- or motions authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers; involving special investigations by Senate committees; and providing that information be transmitted to the Senate, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)
- to be deposited with Clerk, etc., 20.
- consideration of, may be postponed if any member so requests, 24.
- involving expenditure of public money for special committees, to be referred to committee on Ways and Means, 27.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

- Clerk to prepare and cause to be printed, 7.
- Clerk to indicate amendments of bills and resolves from House in, 9.
- bills and resolves, after first reading, and resolutions to be placed in, 26.
- bills introduced by initiative petition to be placed in, 26.
- bills and resolves, upon which adverse report has been negatived, to be placed in, 30.
- bills and resolves substantially amended to be placed in, 31.
- bills and resolves ordered to a third reading to be placed in, 32.
- unfinished business to have preference in, next after motions to reconsider, 35.

ORDERS OF THE DAY — *Concluded.*

reports of committees, except those asking discharge, etc., to be placed in, 36.

amendments to measure from House to be placed in, except, etc., 36.

consideration of matters in, 37.

matters not to be discharged from, 38.

Pairs, recording of, 56.

Parliamentary practice, rules of, to govern the Senate, 62.

PETITIONS:

need not be retained by Clerk for reconsideration, 8.

certain legislation not to be proposed, introduced or reported unless founded on petition, 15.

how committees shall report upon certain, 15, 16.

how members shall endorse, 18.

to be filed with Clerk and referred by him to committees, 20.

to be retained by Clerk until bills or resolves are filed, 20.

bills introduced by initiative, to be placed in Orders of the Day, 26.

Pledging credit of Commonwealth, 33, 34.

Postpone indefinitely, 46.

Postpone to a day certain, 46, 52.

Postponement of consideration of certain requests and motions at request of member, 24.

PRESIDENT:

duties of, 1-5.

to appoint committees, unless otherwise ordered, 13.

petitions, etc., to be referred by Clerk, with the approval of, 20.

(See also Joint Rule 13.)

bills and resolves accompanying petitions, and other documents, to be printed on order of, 20. (See also Joint Rule 21.)

to designate member entitled to floor, 40.

to declare all votes; if doubted, a return to be ordered, 55.

to order the yeas and nays, if one-fifth of the members present request them, 56.

name not to be called in taking yeas and nays, 57.

use of reporters' gallery to be subject to approval and direction of, 59, 61.

Printing of documents, 9, 20. (See also Joint Rule 21.)

Privilege of the floor, etc., 61.

Public property, bills or resolves involving grant of, to be referred to committee on Ways and Means, unless, 27.

Questions of order, 2, 6, 42.

Quorum, 1, 11. (See Const. Am. Art. XXXIII.)

Reading of papers, may be dispensed with, 18, 20.
Recommit, motion to, 46, 52.
Recommitted matters, need not be held by Clerk for reconsideration, 8.
Reconsideration, 52, 53.
Rejected measures, 54.
Remonstrance, 18.
Repealed laws not to be re-enacted by reference, 17.
Reporters, legislative, 59, 61.
Reporters' gallery, control of, etc., 59, 61.
Reports of committees, 15, 16, 19, 23, 26, 27, 30, 36.
Reprinting of bills and resolves, 9.
Rescission of rules, vote required, 63.

RESOLUTIONS:

to be deposited with Clerk, etc., 20.
to be placed in Orders of the Day, 26.
to be read by titles, unless objection, 29.
to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading before adoption, 33.

Resolves. See *Bills and Resolves*.

RULES:

Clerk to insert in appendix to journal, 6.
motions to suspend certain, may be postponed, on request of member, 24.
of parliamentary practice, 62.
alteration, suspension or repeal of, 52, 63.
Rules, committee on, 12, 13A, 20, 59. (See also Joint Rules 1, 14, 21, 29, 30, 32.)
Senate Chamber and adjoining rooms, 59, 60, 61.
Stenographers, employment of, by committees, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)
Suspension of rules, limit of debate on, 52.
vote required, 63.

TABLE:

list of matters on, to be printed in calendar on Mondays, etc., 7.
lay on, motion to, 46, 52.
take from, limit of debate on motion to, 52.
Third Reading, committee on Bills in the, 12, 33.
Travel, orders authorizing committees to, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)
Unfinished business, 35.
Voting, 55-57.
Ways and Means, committee on, 12, 27, 36. (See also Joint Rule 1.)
Yeas and Nays, 56, 57.

R U L E S

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[AS ADOPTED ON FEB. 20, 1969.]

RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

This schedule of Rules was adopted Jan. 27, 1874. Subsequent amendments are noted under each Rule which has been amended.

SPEAKER.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, proceed to business. (Senate Rule 1.)

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. (2.) [With regard to appeals, see Rules 83 and 94.]

3. He shall declare all votes, subject to verification as hereinafter provided. (55.) [See Rules 65 to 69, inclusive.]

4. In all cases he may vote. (3.)

5. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may read sitting. (2.)

6. Upon a vacancy in the office of representative, the Speaker shall issue a precept, conformably with Section 141 of Chapter 54 of the General Laws, appointing such time as the House may order for an election to fill such vacancy; provided, that if such vacancy occurs during a recess between the first and second annual sessions of the same General Court, the Speaker may fix the time for an election to fill such vacancy.

[Adopted March 27, 1922. Amended Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

7. He may appoint a member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding three days at one time. At the beginning of each session he shall, unless the House otherwise directs, appoint a Chaplain; and he shall promptly fill any vacancy in the office of Chaplain. (4.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 11, 1924; Jan. 9, 1939.]

8. In case of a vacancy in the office of Speaker, or in case the Speaker or the member named by him in accordance with the preceding rule is absent at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, the senior member present shall call the House to order, and shall preside until a Speaker *pro tempore* or a Speaker is elected by ballot, which shall be the first business in order. (5.)

MONITORS.

9. Two monitors shall be appointed by the Speaker for each division of the House, whose duty it shall be to see to the due observance of the rules, and, on request of the Speaker, to return the number of votes and members in their respective divisions.

10. If a member transgress any of the rules after being notified thereof by a monitor, it shall be the duty of such monitor to report the case to the House. [See Rule 19.]

CLERK.

11. The Clerk shall keep the Journal of the House. He shall enter therein a record of each day's proceedings, and submit it to the Speaker before the hour fixed for the next sitting, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (6.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

12. Every question of order with the decision thereon shall be entered at large in the Journal, and shall be noted in an appendix, which shall also contain the rules of the House and of the two branches. (6.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

13. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a Calendar of matters in order for consideration and such other memoranda as the House or the Speaker may direct. (7.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888; Feb. 20, 1969.]

14. Any objection to the Calendar shall be made and disposed of before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

15. [Adopted, 1874. Amended Feb. 27, 1919; Mar. 2, 1943. Repealed Feb. 20, 1969.]

MEMBERS.

16. No member shall stand up, to the inconvenience of others, while a member is speaking; or pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the member speaking; or stand in the passages, or in the area in front of the Chair; or stand at the Clerk's desk while a roll call is in progress.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

17. No member shall be absent more than two days, without leave of the House. No member shall absent himself from the House without leave, unless there be a quorum without his presence. When it appears to the presiding officer that the presence of a quorum is endangered, he shall order the doors to be closed until the House takes action thereon. (11.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

18. Papers in possession of a member obtaining leave of absence, or at the end of the session, shall be left by him with the Clerk.

19. If a member is guilty of a breach of any of the rules, he may be required by the House, on motion, to make satisfaction therefor; and, until he has done so, he shall not be allowed to vote or speak, except by way of excuse. All violations of rules and all questions of conduct shall be referred to a subcommittee of the committee on Rules consisting of the Speaker acting as chairman and four additional members to be appointed by the Speaker no more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party and one of whom shall be the Minority Leader. [See Rule 10.] [Amended June 13, 1967.]

COMMITTEES.

20. At the beginning of the political year, standing committees shall be appointed as follows: (12.)

A committee on Rules;

(to consist of the Speaker, who shall be chairman of the committee, and eighteen other members).

A committee on Ways and Means;

(to consist of seventeen members).

A committee on Elections;
(to consist of seven members).
A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
A committee on Engrossed Bills;
A committee on Pay Roll;
(to consist of three members each).

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898;
Jan. 7, 1901; Jan. 5, 1921; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 1, 1941;
Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 2, 1946; Jan. 13, 1958; Jan. 11, 1965; Jan. 11, 1967.]

21. Unless other provision is made in any case, all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, and the member first named shall be chairman. (13).

22. In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall be chairman. (13.)

23. No member shall be required to be on more than two committees at the same time, or chairman of more than one.

24. No member shall serve on any committee in any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.)
[See Rule 63.]

25. Subject to the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Ways and Means shall report in appropriation bills only such items of expenditure as are based on existing law, on the Governor's recommendations or on propositions for legislation duly referred to the committee, or which the committee has been directed by the House to insert; and the committee shall report the total amount appropriated in each bill. [See Rules 40 and 44.]

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939.]

26. The committee on Bills in the Third Reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes; provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the House as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (33.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922; June 9, 1965; June 13, 1967.]

27. The committee on Engrossed Bills shall carefully examine and compare engrossed bills, and report them rightly and truly engrossed, when found to be so, without delay. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, or when it

provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (34.) [See Rules 52 to 55, inclusive.]

[Amended Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919; June 9, 1965; June 13, 1967.]

28. (1) Petitions, memorials and remonstrances, recommendations and reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions, shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the Speaker, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the House may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule thirteen. [See Rules 36 and 37.]

(2) Orders, resolutions and other papers intended for presentation, except those hereinbefore mentioned, and bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave as provided in rule forty-seven, shall be filed with the Clerk; and, not later than the fifth

legislative day thereafter, the Speaker shall present them to the House for reference to appropriate committees or for such other disposition as the rules of the House or of the two branches may require. [See Rules 47 and 104.]

(3) Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A or nine, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. Petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12 (as amended), shall be referred by the Clerk to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. The reading of all such papers may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. [See Rule 33.]

(4) Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding year to the next annual session, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any member or member-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided above.

(5) Recommendations and special reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions, recommendations and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed under the direction of the Clerk, who also may cause to be printed, with the approval of the Speaker, any other documents filed as herein provided. (20.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893. Amended Jan. 11 and March 30, 1894; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945; June 13, 1967.]

29. Every petition for legislation shall be accom-

panied by a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for. Every petition for legislation not so accompanied, unless it relates to a matter previously referred, shall be retained by the Clerk until a bill or resolve is filed to accompany it, when such petition shall be referred as provided in rule twenty-eight, or be subject to any other rule applicable thereto. [See Joint Rule 12.]

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893; Amended Jan. 11, 1894; Jan. 10, 1898; Feb. 21, 1905; Feb. 1, 1910; Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; Feb. 3, 1949.]

30. When the object of an application can be secured without a special act under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or leave to withdraw, or ought not to pass, as the case may be. The committee may report a special law on matters referred to it upon (1) a petition filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town, with respect to a law relating to that city or town; (2) a recommendation by the Governor; and (3) matters relating to erecting and constituting metropolitan or regional entities, embracing any two or more cities and towns, or established with other than existing city or town boundaries, for any general or special public purpose or purposes. (16.) [See Joint Rule 7.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Jan. 13, 1893; June 13, 1967.]

31. No proposition contemplating legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it

specifically applies, shall, except as provided in rule forty, be proposed or introduced except upon a petition; nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred; nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recomittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given, by public advertisement or otherwise, to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session, for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof, shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for or amendment of such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (15.)

[Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

32. [Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 18, 1898; Feb. 6, 1902; Dec. 20, 1920. Repealed Feb. 27, 1929, being covered by Joint Rule 9.]

33. With the exception of matters referred to the committee on Rules under the provisions of paragraph (3) of rule twenty-eight, and of rule thirty-eight, committees shall report on all matters referred to them. The committee on Ways and Means shall report the general appropriation bill not later than the second Wednesday of March.

[Amended Feb. 15, 1883; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937; Jan. 1, 1947.]

Committee of the Whole.

34. When the House determines to go into a committee of the whole, the chairman shall be appointed by the Speaker.

35. The rules of the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except the rules limiting debate. A motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, shall always be first in order and be decided without debate.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Petitions, etc., and Reports of Committees.

36. Petitions, memorials, remonstrances and papers of a like nature, and reports of committees, shall be presented before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

37. The member presenting a petition, memorial or remonstrance shall indorse his name thereon; and the reading thereof shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (18.)

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Papers from the Senate.

38. Papers from the Senate shall be laid before the House by the Speaker, and received for action conformably to such of these rules as are applicable thereto; except that petitions and other papers which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, nine or twenty-nine shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all

such papers, and of other papers intended for direct reference, in concurrence, to committees, may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. (26.) [See Rule 33.]

[Amended Jan. 28, 1925; June 13, 1967.]

Papers other than Petitions, etc.

39. Papers addressed to the House or to the General Court, other than petitions, memorials and remonstrances, or those received from the Senate, may be presented by the Speaker, and shall be read, unless it is specially ordered that the reading be dispensed with.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Motions contemplating Legislation, etc.

40. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition, or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave, except as follows:

The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills as provided in rule twenty-five. Messages from the Governor shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to the appropriate committee, which may report by bill or otherwise thereon. A similar disposition shall, unless otherwise ordered, be made of reports by state officers and committees authorized to report to the Legislature, and similar action may be had thereon. (19.) [See Rules 25, 33 and 44.]

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; June 13, 1967.]

Postponement to the Next Day on Request of a Member.

41. The consideration of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend joint rules eight or thirteen or House rules thirty-one, forty-five or forty-six, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the request or motion is made, if any member asks such postponement. (24.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920.]

Bills and Resolves. [See Rule 95.]

42. Bills shall be printed or written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (17.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 1, 1947.]

43. If a committee to whom a bill is referred reports that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill be rejected?" If the question on rejection is negatived, the bill, if it has been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question; otherwise it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or to engrossment, as the case may be. Similar procedure shall be followed when a

committee to whom a bill is referred recommends reference to the next annual session. (30.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

44. Bills involving an expenditure of public money or grant of public property, or otherwise affecting the state finances, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, for report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. Orders reported in the House or received from the Senate involving the expenditure of public money for special committees shall, before the question is taken on the adoption thereof, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. Every such bill involving a capital expenditure for new projects, or an appropriation for repairs, when reported into the House by the committee on Ways and Means, shall be accompanied by a fiscal note indicating the amount of public money which will be required to be expended to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation, together with an estimate of the cost of operation and maintenance for the first year if a new project is involved. Bills involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties; and no new provisions shall be added to such

bills by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. Every such bill involving a capita expenditure for new projects, or an appropriation for repairs, when reported into the House by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, shall be accompanied by a fiscal note indicating the amount of county money which will be required to be expended to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation, together with an estimate of the cost of operation and maintenance for the first year if a new project is involved. (27.) [See Rules 25 and 40.]

[Amended Jan. 24, 1887; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 25 and 29, 1895; Jan. 2 and 27, 1896; Jan. 10, 1898; Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 2 and 22, 1946; Jan. 1, 1947; May 10, 1966; Jan. 25, 1968.]

45. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, shall be referred to a committee of the House, unless they were reported to the Senate by a joint committee. (26.)

46. Amendments proposed by the Senate, and sent back to the House for concurrence, shall be referred to the committee which reported the measure proposed to be amended, unless such committee is composed of members of both branches, in which case such amendments shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day; provided, that amendments affecting the state finances or involving an expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, or Counties on the part of the House, as the case may be. (36.) [See Rules 50 and 53.]

[Amended April 9, 1878; March 27, 1922; March 2, 1943; Jan. 2, and 22, 1946; Jan. 25, 1968.]

47. No bill shall be proposed or introduced unless

received from the Senate, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee; provided, that the House may grant special leave to a member to introduce a bill; but, when leave is asked for the introduction of a bill, it shall be read for information before the question is put on granting leave; and, if leave is granted, it shall be committed before it is ordered to a second reading. (23.) [See Rule 28 (2).]

48. Bills, resolves and other papers that have been, or, under the rules or usage of the House, are to be, printed, shall be read by their titles only, unless the full reading is requested. (29.) [But see Rule 54 as to engrossed bills.]

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1883.]

49. When a bill, resolve, order, petition or memorial has been finally rejected or disposed of by the House, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the same session. (54.)

[Amended April 26, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Dec. 20, 1920.]

50. Bills ordered to a third reading, and bills amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred to that committee for examination, correction and report. Resolutions reported in the House or received from and adopted by the Senate, and amendments of bills and resolutions adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by rule forty-six in respect to amendments, also be referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Read-

ing. A bill, resolution or amendment so referred shall not be acted upon until report thereon has been made by said committee. (33.) [See Rule 26.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937.]

51. No bill shall pass to be engrossed without having been read on three several days. (28.)

52. Engrossed bills shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills for examination, comparison and report. (34.) [See Rule 27.]

53. No engrossed bill shall be amended, except by striking out the enacting clause [see Rule 93]; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, which amendments shall be subject to the provisions of rule forty-six. (49.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

54. When an engrossed bill or resolve is found by the committee on Engrossed Bills to be rightly and truly engrossed, the committee shall so endorse the envelope thereof; and, when a bill or resolve is so reported, the question shall be on passing the bill to be enacted, on passing the resolve, or on adopting an emergency preamble, as the case may be, without further reading, unless specially ordered. (34.) [See Rule 95.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

55. No engrossed bill shall be sent to the Senate without notice thereof being given by the Speaker.

Orders of the Day.

56. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, when not referred to a committee of the House, bills favorably reported in the House by committees, and bills the question of the rejection of which is negatived, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, and, if they have been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, or reported in the House by committees, shall, after they are read, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (26.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 10, 1898.]

57. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which they are received from the Senate, or made in the House, as the case may be; provided, that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred or recommitted to another committee, shall be immediately considered. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of joint rule twenty-three. (36.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922; Feb. 20, 1969.]

58. Bills ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for such reading. (32.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1898.]

59. The Speaker may designate when an informal session of the House shall be held provided he gives

notice of such informal session at a prior session of the House. The Speaker, however, may declare any session of the House to be an informal session in cases of emergency. At such session the House shall only consider reports of committees and the matters in the Orders of the Day. Motions to reconsider moved at such informal sessions shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day, and no new business shall be entertained, except by unanimous consent. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the House shall proceed with them in regular course as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the Calendar; after which the matters that were passed over shall be considered in like order and disposed of. (37.) [See Rule 61.]

[Amended Feb. 20, 1969.]

60. When the House does not finish the consideration of the Orders of the Day, those which had not been acted upon shall be the Orders of the Day for the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered in the Calendar, without change in their order, to precede matters added under rules fifty-six, fifty-seven and fifty-eight. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day for the next day, after motions to reconsider. (35.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Special Rules affecting the Course of Proceedings.

[For postponements to the next day, on request of a member, see Rule 41.]

61. No matter which has been duly placed in the

Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom, or considered out of the regular course. This rule shall not be rescinded or revoked or suspended except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon. (38.) [See Rule 59.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1895.]

62. If, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill substantially changing the greater part of such bill, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill to a third reading or passing it to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (31.)

Voting.

63. No member shall vote upon any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 24.]

64. Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application to that effect before the division of the House or the taking of the yeas and nays is begun. Such application may be accompanied by a brief statement of reasons by the member making it,

but shall be decided without debate, and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight. (57.)

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 13, 1893.]

65. A quorum call shall be decided by the use of the electric voting machine. Members answering a quorum call shall vote "Yea" on the electric voting machine at their own seats. When a yea and nay vote is taken, the members, with the exception of the Speaker, shall vote only from their own seats. A member who has been appointed by the Speaker to perform the duties of the chair, or a person who has been elected Speaker *pro tempore*, may designate some other member to cast his vote for him on any vote taken on the electric voting machine while he is presiding. The Speaker shall state the pending question before opening the machine for voting.

If any member is prevented from voting personally on the electric voting machine at his assigned seat because of physical disability, said member shall, if present, be excused from so voting and the Speaker shall, when requested in writing by said member, assign a court officer to cast said member's vote in the member's presence so long as said physical disability continues.

[Adopted June 9, 1965. Amended Feb. 7, 1966; June 13, 1967.]

66. When a question is put, the sense of the House shall be taken by the voices of the members, and the Speaker shall first announce the vote as it appears to him by the sound. If the Speaker is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, or if his announcement made thereupon is doubted by a member rising in his place for that purpose, the Speaker shall order a division of the number voting in the affirmative and in

the negative, without further debate upon the question. (55.) [For duty of monitors in case of a division, see Rule 9.]

[Amended June 9, 1965.]

67. When a return by division of the members voting in the affirmative and in the negative is ordered, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise in their places, and stand until they are counted. If, upon the taking of such a vote, the presence of a quorum is doubted, a count of the House shall be had, and if a quorum is present the vote shall stand. [For duty of monitors in case of a division on the question, see Rule 9.]

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 9, 1965; Feb. 7, 1966.]

68. The sense of the House shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by thirty of the members present. The Speaker may wait an interval not exceeding twelve minutes before the yeas and nays are taken, during which time the members shall be summoned to the House Chamber by the court officers at such places in the State House as shall be determined by the committee on Rules. At the end of such interval, the Speaker, after stating the pending question, shall open the electric voting machine and instruct the members to vote for or against the question. After the electric voting machine has remained open for two minutes, the Speaker shall close said machine and cause the totals to be displayed and a record made how each member present voted.

Any member desiring to be recorded as being "present" when a yea and nay vote is taken on the electric roll call machine shall so notify the Clerk in person after said vote is ordered and before the vote is announced.

If an advance notice of at least sixty minutes is given by the Speaker a ye and nay vote may be taken at any prescribed time without observing the waiting period specified above.

In the event the electric voting machine is not in operating order, the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order but however said vote may be taken no member shall be allowed to vote or to answer "present" who was not on the floor before the vote is declared. Once the voting has begun it shall not be interrupted except for the purpose of questioning the validity of a member's vote before the result is announced. Except as heretofore provided, any member who shall vote or attempt to vote for another member or any person not a member who votes or attempts to vote for a member, or any member or other person who wilfully tampers with or attempts to impair or destroy in any manner whatsoever the electrical voting equipment used by the House, or change the records thereon shall be punished in such manner as the House determines. (56.) (57.) [For duty of monitors, see Rules 9 and 10.]

[Amended Jan. 4 and April 2, 1878; April 1, 1879; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1895; Jan. 21, 1909; Jan. 18, 1910; July 23, 1941; June 9, 1965.]

69. The call for yeas and nays shall be decided without debate. If the yeas and nays have been ordered before the question is put, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven relative to verification of the vote by the voices of the members or by a return of divisions shall be omitted; if not, they may be called for in lieu of a return by sections when the Speaker's announcement is doubted by a member rising in his place, and, if then ordered, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted. (52.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; June 9, 1965.]

Reconsideration.

[For rule requiring the Clerk to retain papers, except, etc., until the right of reconsideration has expired, see Rule 15.]

70. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote was passed, or before the Orders of the Day have been taken up on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith except if said motion is moved on a day on which an informal session has been designated, it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and provided, further, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the House, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (53.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1902; Feb. 20, 1969.]

71. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

to adjourn,

for the previous question, or,

for the suspension of Rules 28, 72, 79 or
102. (53.)

[Amended Feb. 20, 1969.]

72. Debate on motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no member shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary or incidental question, debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 5, 1886; June 13, 1890.]

RULES OF DEBATE.

73. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and shall sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak out of his place without leave of the Speaker. (39.)

74. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member entitled to the floor, preferring one who rises in his place to one who does not. (40.)

75. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (42.)

76. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of those who have not spoken and desire to speak on the same question. (41.)

Motions.

77. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so directs. (44.)

78. A motion need not be seconded, and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (44.) [See Rule 94.]

Limit of Debate.

[For questions to be decided without debate, see Rules 64, 69 and 83.]

79. A motion to adjourn shall always be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and on the motions for the previous question, to close debate at a specified time, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit, not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (52.) [See Rules 72 and 102.]

[Amended Feb. 19, 1878; Jan. 26, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; March 14, 1899; Feb. 20, 1969.]

80. When a question is before the House, until it is disposed of, the Speaker shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except the motion to adjourn, or some other motion that has precedence either by express rule of the House, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, —

for the previous question,	See Rules 79, 81–86.
to close debate at a specified time,	See Rules 79, 85, 86.
to postpone to a time certain,	See Rules 79 and 87.
to commit (or recommit),	See Rules 79 and 88.
to amend,	See Rules 89–92.
to refer to the next annual session,	

— which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged in this rule. (46.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945; Feb. 20, 1969.]

Previous Question.

81. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" — and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided.

82. On the previous question, debate shall be allowed only to give reasons why the main question should not be put.

[Amended March 14, 1899.]

83. All questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question shall be decided without debate, except on appeal; and on such appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the House. [See Rules 2 and 94.]

84. The adoption of the previous question shall put an end to all debate, except as provided in rule eighty-six, and bring the House to a direct vote upon pending amendments, if any, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 13, 1893.]

Motion to Close Debate at a Specified Time.

85. Debate may be closed at any time not less than thirty minutes from the adoption of a motion to that effect. In case the time is extended by unanimous consent, the same rule shall apply at the end of the extended time as at the time originally fixed. (47.) [See Rule 86.]

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Jan. 15, 1880; March 14, 1899.]

When Debate is Closed, Ten Minutes allowed, etc.

86. When debate is closed by ordering the previous question, or by a vote to close debate at a specified time, the member in charge of the measure under consideration shall be allowed to speak ten minutes, and may grant to any other member any portion of his time. When the measure under consideration has been referred as provided in rule forty-four, the member

originally reporting it shall be considered in charge, except where the report of the committee on Ways and Means or Counties on the part of the House is substantially different from that referred to them, in which case the member originally reporting the measure and the member of either of said committees reporting thereon shall each be allowed to speak five minutes, the latter to have the close. When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent, the member standing first in order upon the committee reporting the measure, who is present and joined in the report, shall have the right to occupy such time.

[Amended March 28, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920; Mar. 2, 1943; Jan. 2 and 22, 1946; Jan. 25, 1968.]

Motion to Postpone to a Time Certain.

87. When a motion is made to postpone to a time certain, and different times are proposed, the question shall first be taken on the most remote time; and the time shall be determined before the question is put on postponement, which may then be rejected if the House see fit. (51.) [See Rule 92.]

Motion to Commit.

88. When a motion is made to commit, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

- a standing committee of the House,
- a select committee of the House,
- a joint standing committee,
- a joint select committee;

and a subject may be recommitted to the same committee or to another committee at the pleasure of the House. (48.)

Motions to Amend.

89. A motion to amend an amendment may be received; but no amendment in the third degree shall be allowed.

90. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. (50.)

91. A question containing two or more propositions capable of division shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (45.)

92. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (51.) [See Rule 87.]

93. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall only be received when the bill is before the House for enactment. [See Rule 53.]

[Amended June 13, 1890.]

APPEAL.

94. No appeal from the decision of the Speaker shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order until the question on the appeal has been disposed of. [See Rules 2 and 83.]

RESOLVES.

95. Such of these rules as are applicable to bills, whether of the House or of the Senate, shall apply likewise to such resolves as require the concurrence of

the Senate and approval by the Governor in order to become laws and have force as such. Except in rule fifty-four, the word "bill" shall be equivalent to the word "resolve" in the same place.

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

96. A time shall be assigned for elections by ballot, at least one day previous thereto, except in the cases provided for in rule eight. (58.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

SECRET SESSION.

97. All proceedings in secret session, and matters relating thereto, shall be kept secret until the House removes the injunction of secrecy.

SEATS.

98. (1) The desk on the right of the Speaker shall be assigned to the use of the Clerk and such persons as he may employ to assist him, and that on the left to the use of the chairmen of the committees on Bills in the Third Reading and Engrossed Bills.

(2) The senior member of the House, and the oldest member of the House who is not the senior member, shall be allowed to select their seats from those not otherwise assigned, before the drawing of seats by the members.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878.]

(3) The seat numbered 30, in the first division, shall be assigned to the use of the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary; that numbered 13, in the fourth division, to the use of the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means; and the seats numbered 110,

in the first division, 7, 8 and 103, in the second division, 5, 6 and 102, in the third division, and 95, in the fourth division, shall be assigned to the use of members designated by the Speaker.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878; Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 3, 1945.]

(4) The following seats shall be assigned to the use of the monitors:

Those numbered 86 and 78, in the first division;
77 and 72, in the second division;
71 and 66, in the third division;
65 and 57, in the fourth division.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895.]

(5) The first business in order, after the appointment of the standing committees and monitors is announced by the Speaker, shall be the drawing of the other seats upon the floor of the House.

(6) The Clerk shall call the roll of the members in alphabetical order, omitting the names of the Speaker, the senior member, the oldest member, those designated in paragraphs (1) and (3) of this rule, and the monitors; and the drawing shall be had in presence of the House, under the supervision of a committee of three selected from the members mentioned in this paragraph.

(7) The seat assigned to any member, or drawn by him, other than seats assigned under paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of this rule, shall be his seat for the year and for such additional years as he may elect so long as his service in the House remains continuous, unless an exchange is made and notice thereof given to the Sergeant-at-Arms within five days from the day of the drawing or thereafter an exchange is made with the approval of the Speaker.

[Amended Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; June 13, 1967.]

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR.

99. The following persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the House, during the session thereof, to occupy seats not numbered:

(1) The Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Executive Council, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Auditor of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

(2) The members of the Senate.

(3) Persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the House.

(4) The legislative reporters entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery. (59.)

Contestants for seats in the House, whose papers are in the hands of the committee on Elections, may be admitted, while their cases are pending, to seats to be assigned by the Speaker.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon the permission of the Speaker. (60.) (61.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1890. Amended Jan. 25, 1894; March 14, 1899; Feb. 25, 1914.]

REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER AND ADJOINING ROOMS.

100. Use of the Representatives' Chamber shall not be granted except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon.

No person shall be admitted to the members' corridor and adjoining rooms, except persons entitled to the privilege of the floor of the House, unless upon written invitation, bearing the name of the person it

is desired to invite and the name of the member extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered upon the person entering the corridor. No legislative agent or counsel shall be admitted to said corridor and adjoining rooms.

No smoking shall be allowed in the writing room of the House or in the ladies' parlor.

No person shall be admitted to the north gallery of the House except upon a card of the Speaker; and no person shall be so admitted except ladies, or gentlemen accompanied by ladies.

Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the Speaker after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the House Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association.

Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the House. (59.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 5, 1895; Feb. 6, 1900; Jan. 26, 1911; Jan. 27, 1914; Dec. 20, 1920.]

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

101. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (62.)

DEBATE ON MOTIONS FOR SUSPENSION OF RULES.

102. Debate upon a motion for the suspension of any of the joint rules or House rules shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes. (52.)

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891.]

SUSPENSION, ALTERATION AND REPEAL OF RULES.

103. Nothing in these rules shall be dispensed with, altered or repealed, unless two-thirds of the members present consent thereto; but this rule, and rules forty-one, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-nine, sixty-two, seventy, seventy-one, ninety-nine and one hundred, shall not be suspended, unless by unanimous consent of the members present. (63.)

[Amended Jan. 10 and June 13, 1890; [Feb.]2, 1891; Jan.]13, 1893; Feb. 20, 1969.]

REFERENCES TO COMMITTEE ON RULES.

104. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the House to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the House, all resolutions presented for adoption by the House only, and all motions and orders except those which relate to the procedure of the House or are privileged in their nature or are authorized by rule eighty, shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. The committee shall not recommend suspension of joint rule nine, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that the petitioners have previously given notice, by public advertisement or otherwise, equiva-

lent to that required by Chapter 3 of the General Laws.
(13A.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended March 14, 1899; Jan. 22, 1904; Feb. 21, 1905; Jan. 28, 1913; Jan. 14 and 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 29, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; March 15, 1937.]

QUORUM.

105. One hundred and twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the House and the transaction of business. [See Amendments of the Constitution, Art. XXXIII.]

[Adopted Feb. 8, 1892.]

INDEX TO THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[The figures refer to the numbers of the Rules.]

Absence, leave of, 17.

Adjourn, motion to, 79, 80.

Admission to the floor, 99.

AMENDMENT:

to be reported by committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 26.

private bill not to be moved as, 31.

from Senate, sent back for concurrence, 46, 53.

bill may be moved as, 47.

to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 50.

engrossed bill not to be amended, except, 53.

making substantial change, 62.

to be reduced to writing, 77.

motions to amend, 80, 89 to 92.

when previous question is ordered, 84.

amendment to amendment, etc., 89.

not to be admitted of a different subject, 90.

when question is divided, 91.

in filling blanks, largest sum, etc., 92.

striking out enacting clause, 93.

of rules, 103.

Appeals from the decision of the Speaker, 2, 83, 94.

Appropriation bill, time for reporting, 33.

Ballot, elections by, 22, 96.

BILLS:

1. *Preliminary.*

to be deposited with Clerk, 28.

accompanying petitions, to be printed, 28.

for special legislation, not to be reported if object is attainable
by general or existing laws, 30.

specially affecting rights of individuals or corporations, not
to be reported except on petition, etc., 31.

motions contemplating legislation, etc., to be founded upon
petition or upon bill or resolve (on leave), 40.

postponement of consideration of request to introduce on leave,
at request of member, 41.

BILLS — Continued.

- 1 *Preliminary — Concluded.*
 - how to be written, 42.
 - how to be introduced, 47.
 - to be read by titles only, unless, etc., 48.
2. *As reported by committees.*
 - appropriation bills to contain certain items only, 25.
 - restriction or regulation of reports, 30, 49.
 - when to be presented to the House, 36.
3. *Before the second reading.*
 - from the Senate, 38, 56.
 - referred to committee, etc., 45.
 - if opposed, question on rejection, etc.; otherwise, second reading, 43.
 - involving expenditures of public money, referred to committee on Ways and Means, 44.
 - involving expenditures of county money, referred to committee on Counties on the part of the House, 44.
 - to be accompanied by estimate of cost, 44.
 - case of Senate amendments of House bill, 46.
4. *Before the third reading.*
 - duties and powers of committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 26, 98 (1).
 - referred to said committee, 50.
 - placed in Orders of the Day, 58.
5. *After the third reading.*
 - if amended, to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 50.
 - not to be engrossed unless read on three several days, 51.
6. *After engrossment.*
 - duties and powers of committee on Engrossed Bills, 27, 98 (1).
 - referred to said committee, 52.
 - not to be amended, except, 53.
 - returned by Governor with recommendation of amendment, 53.
 - passage to be enacted, 54.
 - notice to be given; sent to Senate, 55.
7. *Provisions applicable at several stages.*
 - arrangement of matters in Orders of the Day, 13, 60.
 - bills and papers in possession of members, 18.

BILLS — Concluded.

7. *Provisions applicable at several stages* — Concluded.
final disposition precludes renewal of subject, 49
consideration of matters in Orders of the Day, 59.
matters not to be discharged from Orders of the Day, 61.
amendment changing nature of a bill, 62.
motion to strike out enacting clause, when receivable, 93.
provisions respecting bills also applicable to resolves, 95.

BLANKS, filling of, 92.

Calendar, 13, 14, 60.

Chaplain, to be appointed by Speaker, 7.

Clerk, 11, 12, 13, 18, 28, 29, 38, 98.

printing of bills, etc., by the, 28.

Commit, motion to, 79, 80, 88.

COMMITTEES:

Ethics, 19.

standing, to be appointed, 20.

to be appointed by Speaker, unless, etc., 21.

case of election by ballot, 22.

no member required to be on more than two, etc., 23.

no member to serve where his private right, etc., 24

of the whole, 34, 35.

time for reporting appropriation bill, 33.

duty of committee on Ways and Means, 25, 33, 40, 44, 46.

on Bills in the Third Reading, 26.

on Engrossed Bills, 27.

on Counties on the part of the House, 44, 46.

to report adversely in certain cases, 30, 104.

to make report on all matters, except, 33.

propositions for, to travel referred to committee on Rules, 104.

Constitution, proposals for amendment, 53, 57.

DEBATE, RULES OF, 73 to 93.

Speaker may speak to points of order, etc., 2.

matters to be disposed of without debate, 59, 64, 69, 83.

debate on motions to reconsider, 72.

motions to be decided without debate, 79.

debate on motions for the previous question, to commit or recom-
mit, 79.

debate on motions to postpone to a time certain, 79.

motion to close debate, 79, 80, 85, 86.

debate on motions for suspension of rules, 102. See *Previous Question*.

Disabled members, voting by, 65.

Discharges from Orders of the Day, 61.

Doubt: when a vote is doubted, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.

Elections, committee on, 20.

to fill vacancies, 6, 8.

by ballot, 22, 96.

Electric voting machine, 65, 67, 68.

Emergency preamble, 26, 27, 54.

Enacting clause, when motion to strike out, receivable, 53, 93.

Engrossed Bills, committee on, 20, 27, 52, 98 (1). See *Bills*.

Ethics committee, 19.

Excuse from voting, time for application for, 64.

Files, taking of matters from, 28.

Fiscal note on bills, 44.

GOVERNOR:

messages from, to be referred, unless, 40.

return of bills and resolves by, 53.

Informal sessions, 59, 70.

Investigations, propositions involving special, by committees, to be referred to committee on Rules, 104.

Journal, 11, 12, 28, 38.

Judiciary, The, committee on, 20, 98 (3).

Limit on time for reporting appropriation bill, 33.

Loan bills, 26, 27.

MEMBERS, 16 to 19.

not to stand up, etc., 16.

not to stand at Clerk's desk during roll call, 16.

not to be absent, etc., 17.

number of, on each standing committee, 20.

first named, to be chairman of committee, etc., 21.

having highest number of votes, to be chairman, etc., 22.

not required to be on more than two committees, etc., 23.

not to serve on committee where his private right, etc., 24.

to deposit petitions, etc., with the Clerk, 28; may request the taking of matters from the files, 28.

to endorse name on certain papers, 37.

not to vote where his private right, etc., 63.

desiring to be excused from voting, etc., 64.

about to speak, to rise and address the Speaker, etc., 73.

not to interrupt another, etc., 75.

not to speak more than once, etc., 76.

seats, 98.

privilege of the floor, 99. See *Voting*.

Messages from the Governor to be referred, etc., 40.

Monitors, 9, 10,

Motions, 77 to 93, 104.

to be reduced to writing, 77.

Notice to parties, 31, 104.

Order. See *Questions of Order*.

ORDERS:

filing of, 28; presentation by Speaker within five days, 28.

involving expenditures for special committees, 44.

once rejected or disposed of, not to be renewed, 49.

providing that information be transmitted to the House, 104.

Orders of the Day, 13, 14, 56 to 62.

Pay Roll, committee on, 20.

PETITIONS, 28, 29, 31, 36, 37, 38.

final disposition precludes renewal, 49.

Pledging credit of Commonwealth, bills providing for, 26, 27.

Postpone to a time certain, motion to, 79, 80, 87.

Postponement of consideration of certain requests and motions at
request of member, 41.

"Present", recording of members as being, 68.

Previous question, 79 to 84, 86.

Printing of petitions and other papers, 28.

Privilege of the floor, 99.

Questions of order, 2, 12, 75, 83.

Quorum, 1, 65, 67, 105.

Reading of papers, 5, 28, 37, 38, 39, 48.

Recommendations and reports of state officials, etc., to be referred,
etc., 28, 40.

Recommit, motion to, 57, 79, 80, 88.

Reconsideration, 70, 71, 72.

Repealed laws not to be re-enacted by reference, 42.

Reporters' gallery, control of, 100.

Reports of committees, 33, 36, 56, 57. See *Bills*.

Representatives' Chamber and adjoining rooms, 100.

Resolutions, 28, 50, 56, 104.

Resolves, 95. See *Bills*.

Rules, 9, 10, 19, 103, 104.

Rules, committee on, 20, 28 (3), 68, 98 (3), 104.

Seats, 98.

Secret session, 97.

Sessions, informal, 59, 70.

SENATE:

papers from, 38, 45, 46, 47, 50, 56, 57.
engrossed bills to be sent to, 55.

SPEAKER, 1 to 8.

to appoint monitors, 9.
may direct as regards matters in Calendar, 13.
to be chairman of committee on Rules, 20.
to appoint committees, 21.
to approve reference of petitions, etc., and printing of certain documents, 28.
to present (within five days) orders, resolutions, bills on leave and certain other papers filed with Clerk, 28.
to appoint chairman of committee of the whole, 34.
to lay before the House papers from Senate, 38.
may present papers not petitions, etc., 39.
to give notice of engrossed bills sent to Senate, 55.
to name member entitled to floor, 74.
may direct motion to be reduced to writing, 77.
may invite visitors to seats on the floor, 99.
See *Debate, Rules of; Voting.*

Stenographers, employment of, by committees, 104.

Strike out and insert, motion to, 91.
enacting clause, 53, 93.

SUSPENSION OF RULES, 41, 103, 104.

limit of debate on motion for, 102.

Tampering with electric voting machines, 68.

Third Reading, Bills in the, committee on, 20, 26, 50, 58, 98 (1). See Bills.

Travel, orders authorizing committees to, referred to committee on Rules, 104.

Undebatable matters and motions. See *Debate, Rules of.*

Unfinished business, 60.

Vacancies, filling of, 6, 7, 8.

Violations of rules and questions of conduct, 19.

Voting, 3, 4, 63 to 69.

Ways and Means, committee on, 20 25 33, 40, 44, 46, 86, 98 (3)

Whole, committee of the, 34, 35.

Yeas and nays, 65, 68

JOINT RULES OF THE TWO BRANCHES

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[As finally adopted by the Senate on March 24, 1969 and by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1969.]

Committees.

1. Joint standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year as follows: —

- A committee on Banks and Banking;
- A committee on Commerce and Labor;
- A committee on Counties;
- A committee on Education;
- A committee on Election Laws;
- A committee on Federal Financial Assistance;
- A committee on Government Regulations;
- A committee on Insurance;
- A committee on the Judiciary;
- A committee on Local Affairs;
- A committee on Natural Resources and Agriculture;
- A committee on Public Safety;
- A committee on Public Service;
- A committee on Social Welfare;
- A committee on State Administration;
- A committee on Taxation;
- A committee on Transportation;
- A committee on Urban Affairs;

Each to consist of six members of the Senate, and fifteen on the part of the House.

Matters referred by either the Senate or the House to its committee on Ways and Means shall be considered by the respective committees of the two branches, acting as a joint committee, when, in the judgment of the chairmen of the respective committees of the two branches, the interests of legislation or the expedition of business will be better served by such joint consid-

eration. Matters may also be referred to the committees on Ways and Means, of the two branches, as a joint committee.

The committees on Rules, together with the presiding officers of the two branches, acting concurrently, may consider and suggest such measures as shall, in their judgment, tend to facilitate the business of the session.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 5, 1883; Jan. 7, 1884; Jan. 8 and 26, 1885; Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 12, 1887; Jan. 9, 1888; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 8, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 11 and Feb. 10, 1892; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 8, 1894; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 7, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Jan. 22 and 29, 1901; Jan. 6, 1902; Jan. 9, 1903; Jan. 8, 1904; Jan. 6, 1905; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 5, 1910; Jan. 4, 1911; Jan. 1, 1913; Jan. 12, 1914; Jan. 2, 1918; Jan. 1 and 8, and Feb. 21, 1919; Jan. 7, 1920; Jan. 5, 1921; April 17 and 30, 1925; Jan. 5, 1927; Jan. 7, 1931; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 1, 1941; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 2, 1946; Jan. 6, 1947; Feb. 1, 1949; Jan. 7, 1953; Jan. 7, 1959; Jan. 30, 1961; Jan. 7, 1963; Jan. 12, 1965; Feb. 24, 1965; Mar. 10, 1966; Jan. 30, 1967.]

2. No member of either branch shall act as counsel for any party before any committee of the Legislature.

2A. No member of either branch shall purchase, directly or indirectly, the stock or other securities of any corporation or association knowing that there is pending before the General Court any measure specially granting to such corporation or association any immunity, exemption, privilege or benefit or any measure providing for the creation of, or directly affecting any, contractual relations between such corporation or association and the Commonwealth. This rule shall not apply to the purchase of securities issued by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof. [See G. L., 268, § 10.]

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1922.]

3. No committee of the Senate or the House shall travel unless authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the members of its branch present and voting; provided, however, that the presiding officer of either branch may appoint a special committee to attend the funeral of a deceased member that occurs during a recess or after prorogation of the General Court. No joint committee shall travel unless authorized by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting. No committee shall travel except at the expense of the Commonwealth. In any case when a committee is authorized to travel, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall provide transportation only for members of the committee and the officer accompanying them, and the reasonable travelling expenses of such members and officers only shall be charged to or paid by the Commonwealth. Neither the Sergeant-at-Arms nor the officer detailed by him shall permit any person to accompany such committee while in the discharge of its official duties unless invited by vote of the committee.

All bills for the travelling expenses of committees shall be submitted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee by whom they have been incurred and shall be approved by a majority of said committee before being presented to the Comptroller for payment.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 20, 1904; April 17, 1925; March 2, 1943; July 27, 1950.]

4. Favorable reports, and adverse reports on subjects of legislation other than petitions, by joint committees may be made to either branch, at the discretion of the committee, having reference to an equal distribution of business between the two branches, except that reports on money bills shall be made to the House.

Adverse reports by joint committees on petitions shall be made to the branch in which the petition was originally introduced, excepting that such adverse reports on petitions accompanied by proposed "money bills" shall be made to the House; and, if accepted by the branch in which they are made, shall be considered as a final rejection; and notice thereof shall be sent, under the signature of the Clerk, to the other branch. When a report is made from any committee to either branch, and the subject-matter thereof is subsequently referred therein to a joint committee, such committee shall report its action to the branch in which the reference originated. [See also next rule.]

[Amended Jan. 3, 1952; April 8, 1959; June 7, 1965.]

5. Matters reported adversely by joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may be recommitted to the same committees at the pleasure of the branch first acting thereon, and bills or resolves may be recommitted in either branch, but no such recommitment shall be made after the second Wednesday in May. If a bill or resolve is laid aside in either branch for the reason that it is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter upon which it is based, the subject-matter shall be recommitted to the committee. A concurrent vote shall, however, be necessary for recommitment, with instructions. After recommitment, report shall, in all cases, be made to the branch originating the recommitment.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1947; May 7, 1953; March 26, 1963; Jan. 30, 1967.]

6. Bills and resolves reported by joint committees shall be printed or fairly written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, and on

not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and with spaces between the several sections.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 9, 1941; Feb. 8, 1949.]

7. Whenever, upon any application for an act of incorporation or other legislation, the purpose for which such legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interests by a general law or under existing laws, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or "leave to withdraw," or "ought not to pass".

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893.]

7A. A petition for legislation to authorize a county to reinstate in its service a person formerly employed by it, or to retire or pension or grant an annuity to any person, or to increase any retirement allowance, pension or annuity, or to pay any sum of money in the nature of a pension or retirement allowance, or to pay any salary which would have accrued to a deceased official or employee but for his death, or to pay any claim for damages or otherwise, or to alter the benefits or change the restrictions of any county retirement or pension law, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by Senate Rule No. 20 and by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next annual session, unless, when filed it be the petition of, or be approved by, a majority of the county commissioners.

[Adopted April 29, 1915. Amended Jan. 13, Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Feb. 20, 1951; Jan. 30, 1967.]

7B. A committee to which is referred a petition or other subject of legislation the operation of which is restricted to a particular city or town and which is not in conformity with Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution — shall report a

general law which applies alike to all cities, or to all towns, or to all cities and towns, or to a class of not fewer than two; or shall report 'leave to withdraw' or 'ought not to pass', as the case may be, with the further endorsement that it 'would be unconstitutional to enact such special law'.

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1920. Amended Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 15, 1945; Feb. 20, 1951; Jan. 30, 1967.]

Notice to Parties Interested.

8. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule

may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Dec. 22, 1920; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945.]

9. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the annexation of one municipality to another, for the consolidation of two or more municipalities or for the division of an existing municipality, or for the incorporation or revival of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad, canal, telephone, telegraph, water, gas, electric light, power or other public service corporation, for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures in or over navigable or tide waters, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as most recently amended by chapter 31 of the acts of 1956. But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report reference to the next annual session, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When a report of reference to the next

annual session is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee.

A petition for the establishment or revival, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any corporation, except a petition subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the branch in which it is filed to the office of the State Secretary. If such a petition is returned by said Secretary with a statement that the petitioner has failed to comply with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as amended by section 3 of chapter 364 of the acts of 1937, section 2A of chapter 549 of the acts of 1943 and section 1 of chapter 750 of the acts of 1962, said petition shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee.

Reference of any petition to the next annual session for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject-matter.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 3, 1898; Jan. 16, 1903; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; Feb. 27, 1929; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1938; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 15, 1945; April 8, 1959; Jan. 7, 1963.]

Limit of Time allowed for Reports of Committees.

10. Joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall make final report not later than the fourth Wednesday of April on all matters referred to them previously to the fifteenth day of April, and within ten days on all matters referred to them on and after the fifteenth day of April. When the time within which said com-

mittees are required to report has expired, all matters upon which no report has then been made shall forthwith be reported by the chairman of the committee on the part of the branch in which they were respectively introduced, with a recommendation of reference to the next annual session under this rule. If the chairman fails to make such report by the end of the legislative day next following the expiration date, all matters remaining unreported shall be placed in the Orders of the Day by the Clerk of the branch in which the matter was originally filed with a recommendation of reference to the next annual session under this rule. Matters which have been referred under the provisions of Joint Rule 29, upon which the chairmen of the committees on Rules fail to make a report shall be placed by the respective Clerks in the Orders of the Day of the branch in which the subject-matter was referred to said committees. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to petitions referred to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, under the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 16, 1903; Jan. 20, 1904; Dec. 22, 1920; April 17, 1925; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; May 7, 1953; Jan. 27, 1955; Jan. 30, 1967.]

Committees of Conference.

11. Committees of conference shall consist of three members on the part of each branch, representing its vote; and their report, if agreed to by a majority of each committee, shall be made to the branch asking the conference, and may be either accepted or rejected, but no other action shall be had, except through a new committee of conference.

Committees of conference to whom are referred matters of difference in respect to bills or resolves, shall, before filing their reports, have the same approved by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading of the branch to which the report is to be made.

[Amended April 22, 1937.]

Limit of Time allowed for New Business.

12. Resolutions intended for adoption by both branches of the General Court, petitions, memorials, bills and resolves introduced on leave, and all other subjects of legislation, shall be deposited with the Clerk of either branch prior to five o'clock in the afternoon on the first Wednesday in December preceding the annual session of the General Court.

All such matters (except messages from the Governor, reports required or authorized to be made to the Legislature and petitions filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town for the enactment of a special law in compliance with the requirements of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution) deposited with the respective clerks subsequent to five o'clock on the first Wednesday of December preceding the annual session of the General Court shall be referred by the clerks to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. Through the second Wednesday in April, no such matter shall be admitted for consideration except on report of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, signed by at least a majority of the members of each committee thereof, and then upon approval of four-fifths of the members of each branch voting thereon. After the second Wednesday in April, no such

matter shall be admitted except on report of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, signed by at least two-thirds of the members of each committee thereof, and then upon approval of four-fifths of the members of both branches voting thereon. Matters upon which suspension of Joint Rule 12 has been negatived, shall be referred to the next annual session. This rule shall not apply to petitions in aid of, and remonstrances against, legislation already introduced and pending; nor shall it apply to a petition offered in place of a former one having in view the same object, upon which, before reference to a committee, leave to withdraw was given because the same was not in proper form, provided that such subsequent petition is deposited with the Clerk of either branch within one week from the day on which leave to withdraw was given. At any special session called under Rule 26A, however, matters relating to the facts constituting the necessity for convening such session shall, if otherwise admissible, be admitted as though filed seasonably in accordance with the first sentence of this rule. Any recommendations from the Governor shall be similarly considered. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon: *provided, however*, that, except by unanimous consent, it shall not be suspended with reference to a petition for legislation when such petition is not accompanied by a bill or a resolve embodying the legislation requested.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Feb. 15, 1901; May 4, 1904; Jan. 31, 1910; Feb. 2, 1917; Dec. 22, 1920; March 30, 1921; Jan. 30, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12 and Aug. 7, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; May 27, 1948; Jan. 30, 1967; March 24(S), 26(H), 1969.]

Papers to be deposited with the Clerks.

13. Papers intended for presentation to the General Court by any member thereof shall be deposited with the Clerk of the branch to which the member belongs; and all such papers, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the Senate or House, shall be referred by the Clerk, with the approval of the President or Speaker, to appropriate committees, subject to such changes as the Senate or House may make. The reading of papers so referred may be dispensed with, but they shall, except as hereinafter provided, be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference.

Papers so deposited previously to the convening of the General Court by any member-elect shall be referred in like manner and shall be printed in advance, conformably to the rules and usages of the Senate or House, and shall be entered in the Journal during the first week of the session.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 25, 1894; Dec. 22, 1920; May 25, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941.]

Dockets of Legislative Counsel and Agents.

14. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall have authority to prescribe the manner and form of keeping the dockets of legislative counsel and agents which are required by law.

[Adopted Feb. 2, 1891. Amended Feb. 19, 1920.]

Duties of the Clerks.

15. If any part of the report of a committee over the signature of the chairman or members of the com-

mittee is amended in either branch, the Clerk of that branch shall endorse upon the report such amendment.

16. All papers, while on their passage between the two branches, may be under the signature of the respective Clerks, except as to the adopting of emergency preambles and the final passage of bills and resolves. Messages may be sent by such persons as each branch may direct.

[Amended Feb. 21, 1919.]

17. After bills and resolves have passed both branches to be engrossed, they shall be in the charge of the Clerks of the two branches, who shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be engrossed in the manner prescribed by law; and when engrossed the said Clerks shall forthwith deliver the same to the committee of the House of Representatives on Engrossed Bills; and when the bills have been passed to be enacted or the resolves have been passed in that House, they shall, in like manner, be delivered to the committee of the Senate on Engrossed Bills. If an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, it shall be delivered, in like manner, to the latter committee after the preamble has been adopted by the House of Representatives and before the bill or resolve is put upon its final passage in that branch; and, if the Senate concurs in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall be returned to the House to be there first put upon its final passage, in accordance with the requirements of Joint Rule No. 22.

[Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 21, 1919.]

18. If any petition, memorial, bill, resolve or order, presented or originating in one branch, is adversely acted upon in the other, notice thereof shall be given, under the signature of the Clerk, to the branch in which the same originated.

19. The Clerk of the branch in which a bill or a resolve originated shall make an endorsement on the envelope of the engrossed copy thereof, certifying in which branch the same originated, which endorsement shall be entered on the journals by the Clerks respectively.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Feb. 24, 1914.]

20. Bills, resolves and other papers requiring the approval of the Governor shall be laid before him for his approbation by the Clerk of the Senate, who shall enter upon the journal of the Senate the day on which the same were so laid before the Governor.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889.]

Printing and Distribution of Documents.

21. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may make regulations for the distribution of all documents printed or assigned for the use of the Legislature not otherwise disposed of, and such regulations shall be reported to and be subject to the order of the two branches.

Under the general order to print a bill or other document, the number printed shall be nine hundred, except that such number, not exceeding two thousand, shall be printed as determined by the committee on Rules on the part of the branch in which the report is filed.

Leave to report in print shall not be construed to authorize the printing of extended reports of evidence.

Bills, reports and other documents, printed under the general order of either branch, shall be distributed as follows, to wit: two copies to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives (to be placed on his file under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if desired by the member); three copies to each Clerk in either branch, and three copies to each reporter in regular attendance, to whom a seat has been assigned in either branch; twenty copies to the Executive; twenty copies to the Secretary's office; six copies to the State Library; one copy to each Public Library in the Commonwealth, which shall make due application therefor to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall make proper provision for the transmission and preservation thereof; and, when the document is the report of a committee, ten copies shall be assigned to the committee making the report. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve as many as may be necessary for the permanent files to be placed in the lobbies, and distribute the remainder under such regulations as may be prescribed by said committees, acting concurrently.

[Amended Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 27, 1911; Feb. 19, 1920; Jan. 6, 1947; Apr. 5, 1967.]

Emergency Measures.

22. The vote on the preamble of an emergency law, which under the requirements of Article XLVIII as amended by Article LXVII of the Amendments of the Constitution must, upon request of two members of the Senate or of five members of

the House of Representatives, be taken by call of the yeas and nays, shall be had after the proposed law has been engrossed; and neither branch shall vote on the enactment of a bill or on the passage of a resolve containing an emergency preamble until it has been determined whether the preamble shall remain or be eliminated. If the two branches concur in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall first be put upon its final passage in the House of Representatives. If either branch fails to adopt the preamble, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and the bill or resolve, duly endorsed, shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for re-engrossment without the said preamble and without any provision that the bill or the resolve shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become law. Procedure shall be otherwise in accordance with the joint rules and the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended Jan. 30, 1923.]

Legislative Amendments to the Constitution.

23. A joint committee to which is referred any proposal for a specific amendment to the Constitution shall, when recommending final action, make in each branch a separate report of its recommendation, and shall then file the said proposal, together with any official papers in its possession that relate thereto, with the Clerk of the Senate. If the committee recommends adverse action on a petition for an amendment to the Constitution, the form of the report shall be that the amendment ought not to pass. In each branch the report shall be read and forthwith placed on file; and no further legislative

action shall be taken on the measure unless consideration in joint session is called for by vote of either branch, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Part IV of Article XLVIII (as amended by Article LXXXI) of the Amendments to the Constitution. A joint committee to which is referred any recommendation for an amendment to the Constitution made by the Governor or contained in a report authorized to be made to the General Court may report thereon a proposal for a legislative amendment, which shall be deemed to have been introduced by the member of the Senate who reports for the committee; and the procedure as regards reporting, filing and subsequent action shall be that provided for legislative amendments by this rule. Or it may report that no legislation is necessary or that the recommendation should be referred to the next annual session; and in such cases the usual procedure as regards similar reports by joint committees shall be followed. If such an adverse report is amended in the Senate by substituting a proposal for a legislative amendment, notice of the Senate's action shall be sent to the House, and the said proposal, together with the official papers relating to the subject, shall be in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate; and if the said report is so amended in the House, the proposal, duly endorsed, together with the other papers, shall be sent to the Senate for its information and shall be kept in the custody of its Clerk. No further legislative action shall be taken in either branch on a proposal so substituted unless consideration in joint session is called for in accordance with the before-mentioned provisions of the Constitution. If either branch calls for the consideration of any proposal in joint session, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and it shall then

be the duty of the Senate and the House of Representatives to arrange for the holding of the joint session not later than the second Wednesday in May. Subject to the requirements of the Constitution, joint sessions or continuances of joint sessions of the two branches to consider proposals for specific amendments to the Constitution, and all rules or provisions concerning procedure therein, shall be determined only by concurrent votes of the two branches. The rules relative to joint conventions shall apply to the joint sessions of the two houses.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended March 30, 1921; April 11, 1935; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Nov. 9, 1951.]

Executive Reorganization Plans.

23A. Any reorganization plan (accompanied by a bill) submitted by the Governor under the provisions of Article LXXXVII of the Amendments to the Constitution shall be referred by the Clerks of the Senate and the House to the Senate and House committees on Rules, acting jointly, within five days of the presentation thereof.

Said committee, to which is referred any such reorganization plan, shall, as required by said Article, not later than thirty days after the presentation of such plan by the Governor, hold a public hearing thereon; and shall not later than ten days after such hearing report that it either approves or disapproves such plan.

When recommending action, the committee shall make, in each branch, a separate report of its recommendations, and shall file said report, together with the committee's recommendations and the reasons therefor in writing. Majority and minority reports

shall be signed by the members of said committee. Any official papers in the possession of said committee that relate thereto shall be filed with the Clerk of the Senate.

If the committee recommends favorable action, the report shall be that the reorganization plan "ought to be approved". If the committee recommends adverse action, the report shall be that the reorganization plan "ought NOT to be approved". In each instance, the question shall be "Shall this reorganization plan be approved?".

In each branch, the report shall be read and forthwith recorded in the Journal. On the legislative day next following the Journal record, the report shall be placed in the Orders of the Day of the Senate and the House.

When the time within which a joint committee is required to report on a reorganization plan has expired, a matter upon which no report has been made shall forthwith be placed in the Orders of the Day by the Clerks of each branch and the question shall be "Shall this reorganization plan be approved?".

The sense of each branch shall be taken by the yeas and nays on the question of approving the plan, as reported in each branch, and when such plan is before either branch, no motion relating to said plan shall be allowed except the motions to lay on the table, to postpone to a time certain, or to commit or recommit (at the pleasure of either branch). All of which motions shall be decided by the yeas and nays. The motions to take a recess, to adjourn, the previous question (if provided in the branch debating the issue), to close debate at a specified time, and the motion to reconsider shall also be in order.

A motion to discharge any committee to which is

referred or to which is recommitted a reorganization plan shall not be in order prior to the expiration of forty days after the Governor's presentation of such plan. After the expiration of said forty days, a motion to discharge a committee shall be decided by a majority vote of the branch in which the motion is made.

Unless disapproved by a majority vote of the members of either of the two branches of the General Court present and voting, the General Court not having prorogued within sixty days from the date of presentation by the Governor, the plan shall be approved and shall take effect as provided by Article LXXXVII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

Within seven days of the expiration of the sixty days from the date of presentation of said plan by the Governor, unless the question has already been decided, the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives shall place the plan in the Orders of the Day; and no motions except the motions to take a recess, to adjourn, the previous question, or to close debate at a specified time, shall be in order.

No such reorganization plan presented to the General Court shall be subject to change or amendment before expiration of such sixty days.

[Adopted June 13, 1967, March 24(S), 27(H), 1969.]

Joint Conventions.

24. The President of the Senate shall preside in Conventions of the two branches, and such Conventions shall be holden in the Representatives' Chamber; the Clerk of the Senate shall be Clerk of the Convention, and a record of the proceedings of the Convention shall be entered at large on the journals of both branches.

25. When an agreement has been made by the two branches to go into Convention, such agreement shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent vote.

26. No business shall be entered on, in Convention, other than that which may be agreed on before the Convention is formed.

Special Sessions.

26A. If written statements of twenty-one members of the Senate and one hundred and twenty-one members of the House of Representatives, that in their opinion it is necessary that the General Court assemble in special session on a particular date and time specified therein during a recess of the General Court, are filed with their respective Clerks, such Clerks shall forthwith notify all the members of their respective branches to assemble at the State House in Boston on said date at the time so specified. When so assembled, the first business to be taken up shall be the question of the necessity of so assembling, in accordance with Article I of Section I of Chapter I of Part the Second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. If twenty-one members of the Senate and one hundred and twenty-one members of the House of Representatives judge by vote taken by call of the yeas and nays that such assembling of the General Court is necessary, specifying in such vote the facts constituting such necessity, the General Court shall then complete its organization as a special session and proceed to the consideration of matters properly before it. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling in any other constitutional manner when it judges necessary.

[Adopted Aug. 7, 1939. Amended March 2, 1943, March 24(S), 27(H), 1969.]

Joint Elections.

27. In all elections by joint ballot a time shall be assigned therefor at least one day previous to such election.

27A. In all cases of elections by ballot a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary for a choice, and where there shall be no such a majority on the first ballot the ballots shall be repeated until a majority is obtained; and in balloting, blanks shall be rejected and not taken into the count in the enumeration of votes, excepting that when the number of blanks shall be more than the number of votes received by the candidate having the highest number of votes, then the election shall be declared void and the balloting shall be repeated as provided herein.

[Adopted March 24(S), 27(H), 1969.]

Recess Committees.

28. No standing or special committee of the Senate or House of Representatives and no joint committee shall sit during the recess of the General Court unless authorized so to do by concurrent votes of the two branches.

[Adopted Feb. 24, 1914.]

References to the Committees on Rules.

29. All motions and orders authorizing joint committees to travel or to employ stenographers, or authorizing joint committees or special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court to make investigations or to file special reports, all propositions reported by joint committees which authorize investigations or special reports by joint committees or by special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the Gen-

eral Court, all motions or orders proposed for joint adoption which provide that information be transmitted to the General Court, and all matters referred under the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12, shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report thereon, in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule 10.

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended Jan. 20, 1904; Jan. 28, 1913; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 27, 1955; Jan. 30, 1967.]

30. All motions or orders extending the time within which joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, are required to report shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report recommending what action should be taken thereon. Such extension shall be granted by a concurrent majority vote if recommended by the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently; but no such extension shall be granted, against the recommendation of the said committees, except by a four-fifths vote of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1903. Amended Feb. 6, 1912; Feb. 19, 1920, Jan. 6, 1947; Jan. 27, 1955; June 7, 1965.]

Members.

31. A member of either branch who directly or indirectly solicits for himself or others any position or office within the gift or control of a railroad corporation, street railway company, gas or electric light

company, telegraph or telephone company, aqueduct or water company, or other public service corporation, shall be subject to suspension therefor, or to such other penalty as the branch of which he is a member may see fit to impose. [See G. L. 271, § 40.]

[Adopted May 22, 1902.]

Accommodations for Reporters.

32. Subject to the approval and direction of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, during the session and of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House after prorogation, the use of the rooms and facilities assigned to reporters in the State House shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. No person shall be permitted to use such rooms or facilities who is not entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate or of the House. Within ten days after the General Court convenes the Massachusetts State House Press Association shall transmit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant-at-Arms a list of the legislative reporters with the principal publication or news service which each represents.

[Adopted Jan. 27, 1911. Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 19, 1920; April 17, 1925.]

Suspension of Rules.

33. Any joint rule except the tenth, twelfth and thirtieth may be altered, suspended or rescinded by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1893. Adopted in revised form Jan. 9, 1899. Amended Jan. 16, 1903.]

INDEX TO THE JOINT RULES OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

[The figures refer to the numbers of the rules.]

AMENDMENTS:

- of rules, vote required, 10, 12, 30, 33.
- to Constitution, procedure, 23.

BILLS AND RESOLVES:

- may be reported to either branch except, etc., 4.
- money, to be reported to the House, 4.
- recommittal of, 5.
- how to be written, 6.
- for special legislation, not to be reported if object is attainable by general or existing laws, 7.
- specially affecting rights of individuals or corporations, not to be reported except on petition, etc., 8.
- on leave, deposited with Clerks late, disposition, 12.
- after passage to be engrossed, to be in charge of Clerks, etc., 17.
- notice of adverse action to be given to branch originating, 18.
- enacted, to be laid before Governor by Clerk of the Senate, 20.
- how printed, etc., 21.
- containing emergency preambles, procedure, 22.
- Bills in the Third Reading, committee on, to approve reports of conference committees, 11.
- Blank ballots not to be counted in elections, etc., 27A.
- Cities, petitions affecting, 7B, 12.

CLERKS:

- to send notice of acceptance of adverse reports on petitions to other branch, 4.
- to submit certain petitions to State Secretary, 9.
- to place unreported matters in Orders of the Day when time for reporting expires, 10.

CLERKS — *Concluded.*

- papers deposited late with, disposition, 12.
- papers to be deposited with, and referred to committees, 13.
- shall endorse amendments of reports of committees, 15.
- papers on passage between the two branches to be under signature of, except, etc., 16.
- shall have charge of bills, etc., after passage to be engrossed, etc., 17.
- to give notice of adverse action on matters originating in other branch, 18.
- shall endorse where bill or resolve originated, 19.
- Senate Clerk shall lay enacted bills, etc., before Governor, 20.
- Senate Clerk shall be Clerk of joint Convention, 24.
- to notify members to assemble for special sessions, 26A.

COMMITTEES:

- standing, appointment, number of members, etc., 1.
- members of Legislature not to act as counsel before, 2.
- travel of, 3.
- reports of, may be made to either branch, except, etc., 4.
- to report money bills to House, 4.
- report of, subsequently referred to a joint committee, to be reported to branch in which original report was made, 4.
- reports of, recommittal of, 5.
- bills reported by joint, how to be written, 6.
- special legislation to be reported against, if purpose can be secured by general or existing law, 7.
- bills specially affecting individuals or corporations not to be reported without notice, etc., 8.
- to report reference to next annual session on petitions not advertised according to law, etc., 9.
- limit of time for reports, etc., 10, 30.
- of conference, 11.
- if report is amended in either branch, to be endorsed by Clerk, 15.
- on Rules to regulate distribution of documents, 21.
- proposals for amendments to the Constitution, reports of, on, 23.
- not to sit during recess of General Court unless authorized by the two branches, 28.
- orders authorizing joint, to travel or employ stenographers, to be referred to committees on Rules, 29.
- motions and orders extending time within which, may report, to be referred to committees on Rules, 30.
- Conference, committees of, 11.
- Constitution, amendments to, procedure relative to, 23.

CONVENTIONS OF BOTH BRANCHES:

- President of Senate shall preside, 24.
- held in Representatives' Chamber, 24.
- Clerk of Senate to be Clerk; record to be made in journals of both branches, 24.
- agreement to go into Convention shall not be altered except by concurrent vote, 25.
- no business to be transacted except that before agreed upon, 26.
- Corporations, legislation affecting, 8, 9.
- Counsel, no member shall act as, before committees, 2.
- Counties, certain petitions to require approval of county commissioners, 7A, 7B.
- Documents, distribution, printing, etc., 21.
- Elections by joint ballot, to be assigned one day previous, 27.
 - blank ballots not to be counted, etc., 27A.
- Emergency laws, 16, 17, 22.
- Engrossed bills, in charge of Clerks; to be engrossed and delivered to committees on Engrossed Bills, 17.
- Engrossed Bills, committee on, bills to be delivered to, after engrossment, 17.
- Evidence, printing of extended reports, 21.
- Funerals of deceased members during recess, committees authorized to attend, 3.
- General law to be preferred to special legislation, 7.

GOVERNOR:

- executive reorganization plans, 23A.
- may submit recommendations during special sessions, 12.
- papers requiring approval of, to be submitted to, by Clerk of the Senate, 20.
- recommendations of, for amendment to the Constitution, 23.
- Home rule legislation, 7B, 12.
- Individuals, legislation affecting, 8.
- Information, motions and orders for joint adoption providing that, be transmitted to the General Court, 29.
- Investigations, propositions involving special, to be referred to committees on Rules, acting concurrently, 29.
- Joint conventions and joint sessions of the two houses, 23-26.

JOURNALS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

- papers deposited to be entered in, 13.

- record of date bills laid before Governor, 20.
- proceedings of joint conventions to be recorded in, 24.

LEGISLATION:

- affecting rights of individuals or corporations, must be introduced by petition, 8.
- subjects of, to be deposited with Clerks, 12, 13.

LIMIT OF TIME:

- for recommitment, 5.
- for reports, 10, 30.
- for introduction of new business, 12.
- for holding of joint session for consideration of Amendments to the Constitution, 23.
- for filing statements calling for special sessions during recess, 26A.
- for transmission of list of legislative reporters, 32.

MEMBERS:

- not to act as counsel before committees, 2.
 - not to purchase stock or other securities of corporations or associations when legislation affecting such corporations or associations is pending, 2A.
 - majority may assemble in special session, 26A.
 - not to solicit employment for themselves or others, 31.
- Memorials contemplating legislation deposited with Clerks late. disposition, 12.
- Messages between the two branches, 16.
- Motions, certain, to be referred to committees on Rules, 29, 30.
- New business, limit of time allowed for, 12.

NOTICE:

- of legislation specially affecting the rights of individuals or corporations to be given, 8.
 - of adverse action to be given to other branch, etc., 4, 18.
- Orders, certain, to be referred to committees on Rules, 29, 30.
- Orders of the Day, unreported matters to be placed in, by Clerks, 10.

PAPERS:

- to be deposited with Clerks, etc., 13.
- reading may be dispensed with, 13.
- certain, to be printed in advance, 13.
- on passage between the two branches to be under Clerks' signatures,

except, etc., 16.

requiring approval of Governor to be laid before him by Clerk of the Senate, 20.

PETITIONS:

adverse reports on, to be made to branch in which introduced, 4.

that a county be authorized to retire or pension or grant an annuity, or to pay any accrued salary or claim for damages, or to alter any county or municipal retirement law, or to reinstate former employees, to be referred to next annual session, unless, etc., 7A.

for legislation affecting a particular city or town, 7B, 12.

for the incorporation of a city or town, for the annexation, consolidation or division of municipalities, for the incorporation, revival, amendment of corporate powers or change of name of public service corporations, for authority to take water for water supply, or relative to building structures in or over navigable or tide waters, to be referred to next annual session, unless, etc., 9.

for the establishment or revival, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any corporation (except a public service corporation) to be transmitted to State Secretary, etc., 9.

deposited with Clerks subsequently to last hour for filing, to be referred to next annual session, 12.

to be deposited with Clerks and referred to committees, 13.

notice of adverse action to be given to branch originating, 18.

for amendments to Constitution, 23.

to be admitted during special sessions, 26A.

Preambles, emergency, vote on, 22.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

may appoint committees to attend funerals of deceased members during recess, 3.

to approve references to committees, 13.

to preside in joint conventions, 24.

approval of facilities used by legislative reporters, 32.

Printing, how ordered, provided, etc., 13, 21.

Public service corporations, penalty for member soliciting position within control of, 31.

Reading of papers, may be dispensed with, 13.

Recess, committees authorized to attend funerals during, 3.

Recommitment of reports, bills and resolves, 5.

Reporters, use of rooms and facilities assigned to, to be under control

of State House Press Association, etc., 32.

Reports made to Legislature not to be referred to next annual session, under the rule, 12; number to be printed, 21.

Reports of committees. See *Committees*.

Rescission of rules, vote required, 10, 12, 30, 33.

Resolutions, certain, deposited with Clerks late, disposition, 12.

Resolves: See *Bills and Resolves*.

RULES, COMMITTEES ON:

may suggest measures to facilitate business, 1.

limit of time for reports, 10, 30.

authority to prescribe manner and form of keeping dockets of legislative counsel and agents, 14.

may make regulations for distribution of documents, 21.

certain motions and orders to be referred to, 29, 30.

rooms and facilities assigned to reporters subject to approval of, 32.

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH:

legislation affecting corporations, 9.

to engross bills, 17.

notice of failure to adopt emergency preamble to be sent to, 22.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS:

duties relative to travel of committees, 3.

distribution of documents, 21.

to receive list of legislative reporters, 32.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

may appoint committees to attend funerals of deceased members during recess, 3.

to approve references to committees, 13.

approval of facilities used by legislative reporters, 32.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION:

not to be granted if object is attainable under general or existing laws, 7.

affecting particular cities and towns, 7B, 12.

affecting individuals or corporations, must be based on petition, 8.

SPECIAL SESSIONS:

matters to be considered at, 12.

method of assembling, 26A.

Standing committees, appointment and number, 1.

State House Press Association, legislative reporters, 32.

Stenographers, motions or orders authorizing committees to employ, to
be referred to committees on Rules, 29.

Suspension of rules, vote required, 10, 12, 30, 33.

Towns, petitions affecting, 7B, 12.

Travel and travelling expenses of committees, 3, 29.

Ways and Means, committee on, matters referred to either may be
considered jointly, 1.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Adjutant General	161
Affirmation of Office	254
Agricultural Library	256
Arms and Emblems of the Commonwealth	253
Attorney General of the Commonwealth	165
Attorneys General, since 1780	290
Before the Constitution	290
Auditor of the Commonwealth	164
Auditors of the Commonwealth, since 1849	293
Bird of the Commonwealth	253
Boston Athenaeum	256
Chaplains, Senate, since 1780	235
House, since 1780	239
Cities and towns, alphabetically, with Congressional, Councillor, Senatorial and Representative dis- tricts	262
Clerks, Senate, since 1780	234
House, since 1780	238
Committees of the Executive Council	161
Commonwealth, Constitution of	39
Congress	159
Congressional districts	202
Constitution of the Commonwealth	39
Constitution of the United States	9
Council, Executive	160
Councillor Districts	209
County officers	312
Declaration of Independence	1
Executive Council	160
Executive Department	160
Flag of the Commonwealth	253
Flower of the Commonwealth	253

	PAGE
General Court:	
Length of sessions, since 1832	241
Parking facilities	261
George Fingold Library	255
Governor	160
Governor, proclamations by	257
Governors, since 1620	281
Great Seal of the Commonwealth	252
Historical Society, Massachusetts	256
Holidays	257
House Chaplains, since 1780	239
House Clerks, since 1780	238
House of Deputies, Speakers of	236
House of Representatives:	
Alphabetically, with districts, addresses and seat numbers	178
By Counties, with party affiliations, legal voters and population	217
Chaplain of	196
Since 1780	239
Clerk of, and assistants	196
Since 1780	238
Counsel to, and assistants	196
Monitors of	197
Number of members since 1832	241
Rules of	357
Speaker of	178, 196
Since 1780	237
Joint Rules	401
Legal Holidays in Massachusetts	257
Legislative Bulletin and Daily List	199
Legislative reporters	200
Legislative sessions, length of, since 1832	241
Legislature, organization, since 1780	233

	PAGE
Length of legislative sessions, since 1832	241
Library	255
Lieutenant Governor	160
Lieutenant Governors, since 1780	285
Massachusetts, Constitution of	39
Massachusetts Historical Society	256
Military	161
Monitors of the House	197
Oath of office	254
Parking facilities, State House	261
Post offices in Massachusetts	294
Proclamations by Governor	257
Reporters, Legislative	200
Representative Districts	217
Representatives in Congress	159
Rules, Senate	325
House of Representatives	357
Joint	401
Seal of the Commonwealth	252
Seating arrangements of the Senate	174
Secretaries of the Commonwealth, since 1780	288
Secretary of the Commonwealth	164
Senate:	
Alphabetically, with districts	167
By districts, with home addresses and residence during session	169
Chaplains of, since 1780	235
Clerks of, since 1780	234
Counsel to, and assistants	175
Officers and employees	175
Presidents of, since 1780	233
Rules of	325
Seating arrangement	174

	PAGE
Senatorial Districts	212
Senators, United States, from Massachusetts, since 1789	287
Sergeant-At-Arms and Appointees	198
Sergeant-At-Arms, since 1835	240
Solicitor-General	291
Song of the Commonwealth	253
State Arms	253
State Bird	253
State Flag	253
State Flower	253
State House	247
State House parking	261
State Librarian	255
State Library	255
State Seal	252
State Song	253
State Tree	253
 Treasurer and Receiver-General	 164
Treasurers of the Commonwealth, since 1780	289
Tree of the Commonwealth	253
 United States, Constitution of	 9
United States Senators, from Massachusetts, since 1789	287

CALENDAR 1970

JANUARY

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MARCH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APRIL

..	..	.	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	..	..

MAY

..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	..	..	..	..	..	..

JUNE

..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	..	..	..	..

JULY

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..

AUGUST

..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	..	..	..	..	..

SEPTEMBER

..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCTOBER

..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOVEMBER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DECEMBER

..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	..	..

